

BOTANIC MATERIA MEDICA,

OR

THE PHYSICIAN'S GUIDE

TO THE

REMEDIES OF THE BOTANIC KINGDOM.

EMBRACING THE

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IN USE,

WITH A

BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THEIR MEDICINAL PROPERTIES.

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P R E F A C E.

Within the last few years, the demand for botanic remedies has very greatly increased. A few herbs have been put up by the Shakers, and have been sold by the druggists generally. A small catalogue of these articles, containing six or eight small pages, with abbreviations of their medicinal properties, has been the only guide to physicians in the selection of such remedies as they wished to employ. Many of them, as the publishers have had occasion in their daily transactions in trade to ascertain, have desired to employ in their practice many articles, which are not enumerated in the meagre catalogues already published, but they knew not where they were to be obtained, without resorting to the fields and forests, where nature had stored them.

The rapidly increasing demand for such remedies among all classes of physicians, and the difficulty of which they have justly complained, of obtaining, in a compact form, any work specifying somewhat particularly the medicinal properties of those remedial agents of the vegetable kingdom more generally used in practice, has induced the publishers to issue this little manual as a guide to the selection of such remedies, as those engaged in actual practice may wish to employ. In sending it forth to the public, they lay no claim to authorship. They have availed themselves of the labors of the best writers on medical botany, and now present it to their readers in this condensed form, hoping its publication will not only be timely, but acceptable and useful.

ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS.

<i>Explanation of Abbreviations.</i>	<i>Definition of Terms.</i>
ACR.	Acrid,
ALT.	Alterative,
ANO.	Anodyne,
ANTH.	Anthelmintic,
A-BIL.	Antibilious,
A-LITH.	Antilithic,
A-SCOR.	Antiscorbutic,
A-SEP.	Antiseptic,
A-SPAS.	Antispasmodic,
APE.	Aperient,
ARO.	Aromatic,
AST.	Astringent,
BAL.	Balsamic,
CAR.	Carminative,
CATH.	Cathartic,
CEPH.	Cephalic,
DEM.	Demulcent,
DEO.	Deobstruent,
DIA.	Diaphoretic,
DIU.	Diuretic,
DIS.	Discutient,
EME.	Emetic,
EMO.	Emollient,
EMM.	Emmenagogue,
EXP.	Expectorant,
FEB.	Febrifuge,
HER.	Herpetic,
LAX.	Laxative,
MUC.	Mucilaginous,
NAR.	Narcotic,
NER.	Nervine,
PEC.	Pectoral,
REF.	Refrigerant,
RUB.	Rubefacient,
SEC.	Secernant,
SED.	Sedative,
SIAL.	Sialagogue,
STI.	Stimulant,
STO.	Stomachic,
STY.	Styptic,
SUD.	Sudorific,
TON.	Tonic,
VER.	Vermifuge,
VUL.	Vulnery,
	Caustic, having a hot, biting taste.
	Changing, insensibly, the morbid actions of the system.
	Mitigating pain, quieting.
	Destroying worms, or expelling them from the bowels.
	Correcting the bilious secretions.
	Preventing the formation of calculous matter.
	Useful in scurvy.
	Preventing mortification.
	Relaxing spasm, calming nervous irritation.
	Gently purgative.
	Fragrant, spicy.
	Producing contraction in the living tissues.
	Unctuous, mitigating, healing.
	Causing the expulsion of wind.
	Cleansing the bowels, purgative.
	Medicinal to the head.
	Lubricating, softening, mollifying.
	Having power to resolve viscosity.
	Increasing the cutaneous discharge.
	Acting on the kidneys, increasing the urine.
	Dissolving, discussing.
	Producing vomiting.
	Sheathing, softening, producing heat and moisture.
	Promoting menstruation.
	Augmenting and promoting the discharge from the lungs.
	Expelling and allaying fever.
	Curing cutaneous diseases.
	Gently cathartic.
	Glutinous, lubricating.
	Relieving pain, stupifying, producing sleep.
	Strengthening the nerves.
	Beneficial in diseases of the chest.
	Diminishing animal temperature, cooling.
	Producing inflammation and redness of the skin.
	Separating substances in the body.
	Depressing the vital powers.
	Increasing the flow of saliva.
	Increasing action.
	Strengthening the stomach.
	Arresting bleeding.
	Promoting sweat.
	Permanently strengthening.
	Expelling or destroying worms.
	Useful in the cure of wounds.

MATERIA MEDICA.

ABSCESS ROOT, *Polemonium reptans*. Sud. Feb. Ast.

Used in consumption, pleurisy, fevers, and chronic affections of the liver.

ACONITE LEAVES, *Aconitum napellus*. Nar. Dia.

" ROOT, " "

Aconite has been employed in rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, scrofula, phthisis, secondary syphilis, scirrhous and cancer, certain cutaneous diseases, amaurosis, paralysis, epilepsy, intermittents, dropsy, and many other complaints. In Germany it has obtained a high reputation in rheumatism, especially in its chronic and neuralgic forms. It is a remedy of great power, and should be used with caution.

AGRIMONY, *Agrimonia eupatoria*. Ast. Ton. Diu.

A mild corroborant and astringent, useful in passive hemorrhages and chronic affections of the mucous membranes. It is also good as a deobstruent in jaundice and visceral obstructions, and as an alternative in diseases of the skin.

ALDER BARK, BLACK, *Prinos verticillatus*. Ton. Ast. A-sep.

It is useful in intermittent fever, diarrhoea, gangrene and mortification.

It is a popular remedy in gangrenous or ill-conditioned ulcers, and in chronic diseases of the skin.

ALDER BERRIES, BLACK, *Prinos verticillatus*. Ton. Ast. A-sep.

Properties same as those of the bark.

ALDER, RED, OR TAG, *Alnus serrulata*. Ton. Ast. Deo.

Useful as a topical remedy in wounds and ulcers. The tags or cones are valuable as a gargle in complaints of the throat.

ALDER, STRIPED, *Hamamelis virginica*. (See Witch Hazel.)

ALKANET ROOT, *Anchusa tinctoria*. Ast.

Used for coloring oils, ointments, plasters, &c.

- ALUM ROOT, *Heuchera americana.* Ast. A-sep.
Applied externally to wounds and ulcers.
- ANGELICA LEAVES, *Angelica atropurpurca.* Aro. Car.
Useful in flatulent colic.
- ANGELICA ROOT, *Angelica atropurpurea.* Ast. Car.
Medicinal properties same as above.
- ANGELICA SEEDS, *Angelica atropurpurea.* Ast. Car.
Medicinal properties same as above.
- AUGUSTURA BARK, *Galipea officinalis.* Sti. Ton.
Used in bilious diarrhoea, dysentery and dyspepsia. It is not so well adapted to diseases in temperate, as in tropical climates.
- ANISE SEED, *Pimpinella anisum.* Aro. Car.
Employed in flatulent colic, and as a preventive of griping medicines.
- APPLETREE BARK, *Pyrus malus.* Ast. Ton.
Useful in diarrhoea and general debility.
- ARCHANGEL, *Lycopus europaeus.* Ast. Ton.
Used in fevers and complaints of the bowels.
- ARNICA FLOWERS, *Arnica montana.* Sti. Diu. Dia. Emm.
This remedy is employed in amaurosis, paralysis, and other affections of the nerves. It has been successfully employed in those diseases attended with a debilitated or typhoid state of the system, to which its stimulant properties adapt it. It also possesses narcotic properties, and should be used cautiously and understandingly.
- ARNICA ROOT, *Arnica montana.* Sti. Diu. Dia. Emm.
Medicinal properties same as above.
- ARROW ROOT, BERMUDA, *Maranta arundinacea.* Dem.
Nutritious and demulcent, affording a mild and easily digested article of diet.
- ASH BARK, MOUNTAIN, *Pyrus americana.* Ast. Ton. Det.
Used in bilious complaints, and as a purifier of the blood.
- ASH BARK, PRICKLY, *Xanthoxylon fraxineum.* Aro. Sti. Dia.
This article enjoys considerable reputation as a remedy in chronic rheumatism. It is sometimes used as a topical irritant, and is a popular remedy for toothach.
- ASH BERRIES, PRICKLY, *Xanthoxylon fraxineum.* Aro. Sti. Ast.
Medicinal properties same as the bark. The berries are strongly aromatic, and used in tincture for flavoring other medicines.
- ASH BARK, WHITE, *Fraxinus acuminalata.* Ast. Ton.
Useful in jaundice and dyspepsia.

ASPARAGUS ROOT, *Asparagus officinalis.* Ape. Diu.

The asparagus root, in some cases, operates with great power upon the urinary organs. It is valuable in diseases of the kidneys and bladder. The writer was acquainted with a case of *ascites*, in which the patient had been tapped eleven times, which was permanently cured by eating the boiled root in the spring. It is worthy of farther trial.

AVEN'S ROOT, *Geum rivale.* Ton. Ast.

Valuable in chronic and passive hemorrhages, dysentery, diarrhoea, leucorrhœa, &c.

BACKACH BRAKE, *Aspidium felix formina.* Ton. Ast. Ver.

For medicinal properties, see male fern.

BALM, LEMON, *Melissa officinalis.* Dia. Sti.

The infusion forms a pleasant drink in febrile complaints, and is mildly diaphoretic.

BALM, SWEET, *Dracocephalum canariense.* Aro. Sti. Dia.

Medicinal properties very similar to those of the lemon balm.

BALM OF GILEAD, BUDS, *Populus calsamifera.* Bal. Sto.

The buds are filled with a rich balsamic gum, which is good in cough and diseases of the chest and lungs.

BALMONY, *Chelone glabra.* A-bil. Ver. Ton.

Useful in costiveness, dyspepsia, loss of appetite and general debility.

It is an excellent medicine in diseases of the liver, and is one of the best tonics in use.

BALSAM, SWEET; *Gnaphalium polycephalum.* Sto. Sud.

Useful in diseases of the chest and bowels.

BARBERRY BARK, *Berberis vulgaris.* Ton. Ref. Ast.

Useful in jaundice, and also a good tonic.

BASIL, SWEET, *Ocimum basilicum.* Aro. Sti.

The plant possesses an agreeable aromatic odor, and the seeds have been employed in gonorrhœa and nephritic affections.

BASSWOOD BARK, *Tilia glabra.* Emo. Dis.

Employed in the form of poultices to ulcers and swellings.

BAYBERRY BARK, *Myrica cerifera.* Sto. Ast. Alt. Dis.

The bayberry, although not named in the U. S. Dispensatory, is an invaluable remedy, and is used very extensively among all classes of physicians. It is a valuable astringent and highly useful in bowel complaints. It is a good dentifrice, cleaning the teeth and strengthening the gums. It makes an excellent poultice for old sores. It is good in dysentery, diarrhoea and cholera morbus. It is an alterative.

producing a complete change in all the secretions. It is detergent, cleansing foul ulcers and sores; discutient, and beneficial in scrofulous nodes and swellings; also antiseptic. It is also valuable as a gargle in sore throat. Its merits are not yet fully appreciated.

BAYBERRY LEAVES, *Myrica cerifera.* Art. Sti. Det.

An infusion is useful in hemorrhage from the uterus, and also in fluor albus.

BEARBERRY, *Arbutus uva ursi.* Diu. Ast. Ton.

It exerts a direct influence on the kidneys and urinary passages. It is a popular remedy in chronic nephritis, and is particularly recommended when there is reason to conjecture that there is ulceration of the kidneys, bladder, or urinary passages. Diabetes, incontinence of urine, gleet, leucorrhœa and menorrhagia, are among the diseases in which it has proved serviceable. It has been used with benefit in consumption.

BECCABUNGA, *Veronica beccabunga.* Dia. Diu. Ton.

It has been employed in pectoral and nephritic complaints, hemorrhages, and diseases of the skin.

BEECH BARK, *Fagus ferruginea.* Ast. Ton.

Employed in urinary complaints.

BEECH DROPS, *Epiphegus virginianus.* Ast. Ton.

Used for cancerous sores and ulcers and also for diarrhœa.

BEECH LEAVES, *Fagus ferruginea.* Ast. Ton.

Medicinal properties similar to those of the bark.

BELLADONNA LEAVES, *Atropa belladonna.* Diu. Nar. Ano.

A valuable remedy in nervous diseases, and especially in neuralgia. It has also been used in chorea, epilepsy, mania, paralysis, amaurosis, rheumatism, gout, dropsy, jaundice, &c.

BELLWORT, *Uvularia perfoliata.* Her. Dem.

Used for wounds and sores.

BENNE LEAVES, *Sesamum indicum.* Muc. Dem.

Employed in dysentery, catarrh, diarrhœa, cholera infantum, and affections of the urinary passages.

BETH ROOT, *Trillium purpureum.* Ast. Ton. Pec.

This root, besides the properties already ascribed to it, is styptic and antiseptic. It is useful in all kinds of hemorrhage, immoderate menstruation, asthma, catarrhal cough, diarrhœa, &c.

BETONY WOOD, *Pedicularis canadensis.* Ner. Ton. Dia.

Used in nervous headach, and hysterics.

BINDWEED, *Convolvulus panduratus.* Cath. Diu.

A mild cathartic, resembling rhubarb in its effects. It has been advantageously employed in strangury and calculous complaints.

BIRCH BARK, BLACK, *Betula lenta.* Ast. Ton.

It is gently stimulant and also diaphoretic, and has been used to give tone to the bowels when recovering from dysentery.

BIRD PEPPER, *Capsicum baccatum.* Sti. Car. Rub.

It is useful in cases of enfeebled and languid stomach, and in cases of gout and dyspepsia. It is also valuable in paralytic affections. It is an excellent addition to quinine in the treatment of intermittents, exciting the stomach and rendering it sensible to the influence of the tonic. It has been used both internally and as a gargle in the treatment of malignant sore throat and scarlet fever. It is good also in sea-sickness. It is a powerful rubefacient, and useful in local rheumatism and in low forms of disease, where stimulants are needed.

BITTER ROOT, *Apocynum androsaemifolium.* Ton. Cath. Eme.

It is a valuable remedy to restore digestion and correct the bile. It is a mild cathartic and an excellent tonic.

BITTERSWEET, FALSE, (bark of the root,) *Celastrus scandens.* A-bil. Dis. Diū.

Beneficial in liver complaints and in scrofulous and scirrhouis diseases. A good purifier of the blood.

BITTERSWEET BERRIES, *Celastrus scandens.* Emo. Dis.

Used in ointments for caked or swelled breasts, ill-conditioned sores, ulcers, &c.

BITTERSWEET TWIGS, *Solanum dulcamara.* Alt. Nar.

It has the power of increasing the secretions, particularly those of the kidneys and skin. It is used principally in cutaneous eruptions.

BITTERWORM, *Menyanthes trifoliata.* Ton. Cath.

For medicinal properties, see Buckbean.

BLACKBERRY ROOT, *Rubus trivialis.* Ast. Ton.

A favorite domestic remedy in bowel affections, and may be employed with great advantage in diarrhoea.

BLACK ROOT, *Leptandra virginica.* Deo. Cath. Ton.

It is an efficient cathartic, operating with mildness and certainty, without producing that depression of the living powers common to many purgatives. A strong decoction of the fresh root is used in the western country as a cure for intermittent fever. It is also diaphoretic, and is said by Rafinesque to possess narcotic properties.

BLAZING STAR, ROOT, *Aletris farinosa.* Ton. Nar. Cath.
Employed in colic, dropsy and chronic rheumatism.

BLOOD ROOT, *Sanguinaria canadensis.* Eme. Sti. Nar.
One of the most valuable articles in the Materia Medica. In small doses, it excites the stomach and accelerates the circulation; in larger doses, it produces nausea and depresses the pulse; in full doses, it acts promptly as an emetic. It is powerfully sternutatory. It acts upon fungous surfaces as an escharotic. It has been given in typhoid pneumonia, catarrh, pertusis, croup, consumption, rheumatism, jaundice, hydrothorax and other affections, as an emetic, nauseant, or alterative. It is highly esteemed by many judicious practitioners. An infusion, in vinegar, has been employed in Barber's Itch and other obstinate cutaneous affections. Its action on the liver is much greater than has been supposed, and its virtues should be more thoroughly tested.

BLUE FLAG, *Iris versicolor.* Diu. Cath. Alt.
This article has not received that attention from practitioners which it deserves. In addition to the properties already ascribed to it, it serves as a sialagogue, vermifuge, and in its fresh state, it is a powerful purgative. Its operation is powerful, certain and quick, sometimes taking effect in half an hour.

BONESET, *Eupatorium perfoliatum.* Sud. Eme. Ton. Cath.
This article has been used as a tonic and diaphoretic in remittent and typhoid fevers. It is employed extensively, as a domestic remedy, and possesses many valuable properties.

BORAGE, *Borago officinalis.* Dem. Ref. Dia.
An infusion of the leaves and flowers, sweetened with syrup, is employed as a demulcent, refrigerant and gently diaphoretic drink in catarrhal affections, rheumatism, diseases of the skin, &c.

BOXWOOD BARK, *Cornus florida.* Ton. Sti. Ast.
Employed in intermittents and other fevers, and its properties are considered similar to those of Peruvian bark.

BOXWOOD FLOWERS, *Cornus florida.* Ton. Sti. Alt.
Useful in female complaints.

BROOKLIME, *Veronica beccabunga.* (See Beccabunga.)

BUCHU LEAVES, *Diosma crenata.* Diu. Dia. Sti.
The buchu is an aromatic stimulant and tonic. When administered in moderate doses, it excites the appetite and acts as a carminative and anti-emetic, and promotes the secretory functions of the bladder and skin, especially the first, as it appears to have a direct influence

on the urinary organs. It was in diseases of this apparatus that it was first used by the profession, and is still employed, though there is evidence of its good effects in chronic rheumatism and in irritative affections of the rectum. The cases in which the most decided benefit has arisen from its employment, are chronic inflammations of the bladder and urethra, attended with an excessive secretion of mucus. In such a state of things, which are often the result of mismanaged gonorrhœa, or retention of urine, diseased prostate gland, &c., the buchu has proved highly beneficial, by diminishing the secretion and relieving the irritability of the bladder. The remedy has also been used in gravel, dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism, cutaneous affections and dropsy.

BUCKBEAN, *Menyanthes trifoliata.* Ton. Cath.

This remedy has been used in Europe for intermittents, rheumatism, scrofula, scurvy, dropsy, jaundice and various cachectic affections.

BUCKHORN BRAKE, *Osmunda regalis.* Muc. Dem.

Compounded with other articles, the buckhorn brake forms a very strengthening syrup for female weaknesses, such as whites, &c.

BUCKTHORN BERRIES, *Rhamnus catharticus.* Cath.

A valuable hydragogue cathartic in dropsy, and also employed in rheumatism and gout.

BUGLE, BITTER, *Lycopus europæus.* Ast. Ton.
(See Archangel.)

BUGLE, SWEET, *Lycopus virginicus.* Ast. Ton.

Useful in hemorrhages, incipient consumption, cough, diarrhœa and bowel complaints generally.

BUGLOSS, *Borago officinalis.* (See Borage.)

BURDOCK LEAVES, *Arctium lappa.* Ton. Sud. Feb.

The burdock leaves have been employed, both internally and externally, in cutaneous eruptions and ulcerations.

BURDOCK ROOT, *Arctium lappa.* Ape. Diu. Sud.

A good remedy in gouty, venereal, scorbutic, rheumatic, scrofulous, leprous and nephritic affections.

BURDOCK SEEDS, *Arctium lappa.* Ape. Sud. Diu.

The seeds are employed for the same purposes as the root.

BUTTERFLY WEED, *Asclepias tuberosa.* Dia. Sud. Exp.
(See Pleurisy Root.)

BUTTERNUT BARK, *Juglans cinerea.* Cath. Ton.

Butternut is a mild cathartic, operating without pain or irritation, and

resembling rhubarb in the property of evacuating, without debilitating the alimentary canal; excellent in bowel affections and dysentery.

BUTTON BUSH, *Cephalanthus occidentalis.* Ton. Ape.

The bark is tonic and also aperient. It was in use among the southern aborigines, and is extensively employed as a domestic remedy in Louisiana, where it is considered useful in intermittents. Dr. Elliot says the inner bark is an agreeable bitter, and is frequently used as a remedy in obstinate cough. The bark of the root is most medicinal. It has been used in dyspepsia and liver complaint with decided advantage. It is to be found in all parts of the United States, growing in low and wet situations around the edges of ponds and the banks of small streams. It has attracted but little attention from the profession, but deserves an investigation of its real powers.

BUTTON SNAKE ROOT, *Liatris spicata.* Sti. Diu.

This root is used in gonorrhœa and sore throat, and is possessed of strong diuretic properties.

CALAMUS, *Acorus calamus.* Aro. Sto.

It may be taken with advantage in pain or uneasiness of the stomach or bowels arising from flatulence, and is a useful adjuvant to tonic or purgative medicines in cases of torpor of the bowels.

CANADA THISTLE, ROOT, *Cnicus arvensis.* Diu.

Useful in gravel, strangury, &c.

CANELLA, *Canella alba.* Aro. Sti. Ton.

Useful as an addition to tonic and purgative medicines in impaired digestion.

CANCER ROOT PLANT, *Epiphegus virginianus.*

(See Beech Drops.)

CANKER WEED, *Prenanthes alba.* Ast. Ton.

Recommended in diarrhoea, dysentery and cholera infantum.

CARAWAY SEED, *Carum carui.* Car. Aro.

A pleasant stomachic and carminative in flatulent colic and pain in the bowels.

CARDAMON SEED, *Alpinia cardamomum.* Car. Aro. Sti.

A warm and grateful aromatic, used as a corrective in tonic and cathartic medicines.

CARDINAL FLOWER, BLUE, *Lobelia syphilitica.* Diu.

The cardinal flower is said to possess mild diuretic properties, but is not extensively employed.

- CARDINAL FLOWER, RED, *Lobelia cardinalis*. Ver.
Used as an anthelmintic.
- CARDUS, SPOTTED, *Centaurea benedicta*. Dia. Diu. Ton.
Employed mostly as a mild tonic in debility.
- CAROLINA PINK, ROOT, *Spigelia marilandica*. Ver. Cath.
This root is among the most powerful anthelmintics. It is generally combined with senna or some other cathartic.
- CARROT LEAVES, WILD, *Daucus carota*. Diu. Emm.
The leaves have been employed in chronic nephritic affections and dropsy.
- CARROT SEEDS, WILD, *Daucus carota*. Diu.
Useful in strangury, gravel, &c.
- CARROT ROOT, WILD, *Daucus carota*. Diu.
The medicinal properties are the same as those possessed by the seeds.
It has also been used with much advantage as a poultice in ill-conditioned sores and ulcers. It should be prepared by grating.
- CASCARILLA BARK, *Croton cascarilla*. Aro. Ton.
Used in dyspepsia, chronic diarrhoea and dysentery, flatulent colic, and other cases of debility of the stomach and bowels.
- CASSIA BARK, *Laurus cinnamomum*. Aro. Ast.
Useful in bowel complaints, flatulence, &c.
- CASSIA BUDS, *Laurus cinnamomum*. Aro. Car.
Used for the same purposes as the bark.
- CATNEP, *Nepeta cataria*. Sto. Sud.
Employed as a domestic remedy in amenorrhoea, chlorosis, hysteria, the flatulent colic of infants, &c.
- CAYENNE, AMERICAN, *Capsicum annuum*. Sti. Car. Rub.
" AFRICAN, " "
(See Bird Peppers.)
- CEDAR APPLES, *Juniperus virginiana*. Ver. Diu.
Employed occasionally as an anthelmintic.
- CELANDINE, GARDEN, *Chelidonium majus*. Diu. Cath. Dia.
Used in jaundice and scrofula.
- CELANDINE WILD, *Impatiens pallida*. A-bil. Sto.
Employed for similar purposes as the garden celandine.
- CENTAURY, *Sabbatia angularis*. Feb. Emm. Sti. Ton.
This article has found much favor with the profession in many parts of

the country in intermittent and remittent fevers, also useful in promoting the appetite and invigorating the digestive functions. Some physicians have ascribed to it powerful vermifuge and emmenagogue properties.

CHAMOMILE FLOWERS, *Anthemis nobilis.* Feb. Ton. Sud.
As a febrifuge it has acquired much celebrity in remittent and intermittent fevers.

CHAMOMILE, LOW, *Anthemis nobilis.* Ton. Sud.
Properties similar to the above.

CHAMOMILE, WILD, *Anthemis coluta.* Ton. Sud.
Employed for similar purposes as the other species.

CHERRY BARK, WILD, *Prunus virginiana.* Sed. Ast. Ton.
The bark of the wild cherry tree is powerfully tonic, and has been substituted for Peruvian bark with success. It is slightly narcotic, containing a small portion of hydrocyanic acid. Taken in large quantities it produces drowsiness. In the form of tea or tincture it is good in intermittents, jaundice, bilious fever, dysentery and female obstructions. In consumption, asthma, bronchitis, cough, bleeding of the lungs, liver complaints, difficulty of breathing, pain in the side and chest, there is probably no remedy considered more effectual.

It imparts vigor to the digestive organs and at the same time exercises a sedative influence in the circulatory and nervous systems. From this combined action, it has been found extremely useful in a variety of diseases, or states of disease, where it is of importance to impart tonicity, and yet to avoid any undue excitement of the circulation; as during the first stage of convalescence from inflammatory attacks in many of the pulmonary diseases. In phthisis, where hectic fever exists, it has proved highly beneficial, and its use is becoming very general in this complaint. It has not yet been sufficiently investigated, as regards its curative powers, but enough is known respecting it to entitle it to a very high rank in the *Materia Medica*.

It is given in powder, in doses of half a drachm to two drachms, or in infusion made with an ounce of bark to a pint of water; the dose, a couple of ounces. This preparation is a pleasant and effectual mode of exhibiting it; as the hydrocyanic acid is volatilized by the heat required to make a decoction, this latter form is highly objectionable.

CHICKWEED, *Cerastium vulgatum.* Ref. Emo.
Used in ointments, salves and poultices.

CICELY, SWEET, *Osmorrhiza longistylis.* Car. Aro.
Used principally as a carminative in flatulency.

CICUTA LEAVES, *Conium maculatum.* Nar. Deo. Diu.

In mammary tumors and chronic enlargements of the liver and other abdominal viscera; in painful scrofulous tumors and ulcers; in neuralgia and chronic rheumatism; in diseases of the skin, syphilitic affections, whooping cough, asthma, consumption, derangements of the nervous system, &c., &c., it has been successfully employed by many physicians. It should be used with care.

CINCHONA BARK, *Cinchona officinalis.* Ton. Ast.

The value of this remedy is so well known in the cure of intermittents and other periodic affections, that it is unnecessary to dwell upon it. (See U. S. Dispensatory and other works.)

CLARRY, *Salvia sclara.* Sti. Sto.

Medicinal properties similar to those of sage, but not so agreeable.

CLEAVERS, *Galium aparine.* Diu. Sud.

Useful in dropsy, congestion of the spleen, scrofula and scorbutic eruptions. Hot water destroys its diuretic properties. It should be steeped in cold water, and is a powerful diuretic. In some cases it appears to possess a solvent power over the stone or gravel, so that it is discharged without difficulty. In inflammatory affections of the kidneys or bladder, it is highly valuable, from its cooling as well as its diuretic quality.

CLOVER HEADS, RED, *Trifolia pretense.* Dis. Sti. Dem.

The extract of clover is valuable as an application to sores, ulcers, cancers, &c.

CLOVES, *Eugenia caryophyllata.* Aro. Car.

Used to modify the action of other medicines.

COCASH ROOT, *Aster puniceus.* Sti. Sud. Emm.

Useful in rheumatism, sudden colds, nervous debility, dizziness, headache, pains in the stomach and bowels and irregularity of the menses.

COHOSH, BLACK, *Macrotrrys racemosa.* Deo. Alt. Nar.

The value of this remedy is not yet fully appreciated. It operates upon the skin and kidneys, exerts an influence upon the nervous system, and acts powerfully upon the uterus. It is also extensively employed in rheumatism, dropsy, hysteria and affections of the lungs. Cases are recorded in which it has proved successful in chorea after other remedies had failed. It is one of the most effective emmenagogues employed, and seldom fails of restoring the menses. Several physicians have reported to the editors of the U. S. Dispensatory the diseases in which they have employed it successfully; but little, however, is yet known among practitioners generally, of its valuable properties.

COHOSH, BLUE, *Caulophyllum thalictroides.* Sud. A-spas. Sti.
Used in rheumatism, dropsy, colic and hysterics. It promotes menstruation, and is highly useful in all female obstructions.

COHOSH, RED, *Actaea rubra.* Sud. A-spas. Sti.
(See Blue Cohosh.)

COHOSH, WHITE, *Actaea alba.* Sud. A-spas. Sti.
Properties same as above.

COLCHICUM, *Colchicum autumnale.* Nar. Diu. Sed.
It has been used in a great variety of diseases, but, at present, is chiefly employed in gout and rheumatism.

COLOCYNTH, *Cucumis colycinthis.* Cath.
In small doses, colocynth is a safe and valuable purgative of the hydragogue class. In its action, it resembles gamboge, but acts more energetically on the colon. It is seldom given alone, but generally in combination with other purgatives. The dose is from two to eight grains, mixed with bland powder; of the extract, from five grains to a scruple, which is also that of the compound extract. No preparation is better suited to cases of habitual constipation, as it operates effectually, but at the same time mildly. Colocynth and its compounds or preparations, may be employed to fulfil every indication for which purgatives are administered. It should seldom be administered alone, it being too drastic.

COLUMBO ROOT, *Frasera caroliniensis.* Ton. Cath. Eme.
Employed in dysentery, diarrhoea, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, and in the nausea of pregnant women.

COLTSFOOT, *Tussilago farfara.* Exp. Dem. Pec.
A good remedy in cough, asthma and pain in the chest. It promotes expectoration.

COMFREY, *Symphytum officinalis.* Muc. Pec. Dem.
Useful in erosions of the intestines from diarrhoea, dysentery, &c. It is highly beneficial in pulmonary affections and cough, promoting expectoration. It makes a valuable strengthening syrup for weakly females; and the fresh bruised root is a good application for bruises, sores, ulcers, swelled breasts, &c.

CONSUMPTION BRAKE, *Botrychium fumarioides.* Sti. Ton.
Useful in cough, consumption and diseases of the bowels.

COOLWORT, *Tiarella cordifolia.* Diu. Ton.
The coolwort has not been introduced into the U. S. Dispensatory, neither has it been used by the profession generally. It deserves more than a passing notice, and will be found useful as a diuretic in

gravel, gonorrhœa, inflammation of the bladder, &c. It is valuable also in strangury. It is also employed in indigestion, chronic derangements of the liver, acid eructations, &c. It deserves to be more extensively employed, and is a valuable addition to the Materia Medica.

CORIANDER SEED, *Coriandrum sativum.* Car. Sto.

Employed with other medicines as a corrective, or to cover their taste.

COWHAGE, *Mucuna pruriens.* Ver.

The cowhage acts promptly as a vermifuge, and is a remedy of undoubted efficacy.

COWPARSNIP LEAVES, *Heracleum lanatum.* Car. Diu.

It is said to be useful in epilepsy. Dr. Bigelow advises that it be used with caution, considering it to be decidedly poisonous, especially if gathered in damp situations.

COWPARSNIP ROOT, *Heracleum lanatum.* Car. Diu.

" SEED, " "

The root and seed possess properties very similar to those of the leaves.

CRAMP BARK. *Viburnum oxycoccus.* A-spas.

A powerful antispasmodic, and effectual in relaxing cramps and spasms.

CRANESBILL, *Geranium maculatum.* Ast. Ton.

A remedy of great value in diarrhœa, dysentery, &c. It is not surpassed by any known remedy in the treatment of morbid fluxes connected with relaxation and debility. From the concurrent testimony of all who have given it a fair trial, it is shown to be a powerful astringent, and very similar to Kino and Rhatany in its action on the system. Dr. Barton speaks favorably of a decoction of it in milk in cholera infantum, and Dr. Eberle states that it is much used in this complaint in Pennsylvania. As a remedy in aphous affections of the mouth and in ulceration of the fauces and tonsils, it has proved highly successful. Dr. Eberle tried it in a case of chronic and very obstinate aphous ulceration of the mouth, after various articles had been used by other physicians and himself unsuccessfully, and it proved completely successful. The cure was effected by gargles made of the root. The testimony of its powers is confirmed by Zolllickoffer and others. It may be used as a substitute for Kino and Rhatany in cases in which those articles are indicated. No complete analysis has been made of the root. Dr. Bigelow gave it an examination, in which he found gallic acid and tannin, and states

that it afforded a larger precipitate with gelatin than Kino. Some practitioners have ascribed diuretic properties to it, and have found it useful in diseases of the kidneys and bladder.

CRAWLEY, *Corallorrhiza odontorhiza.* Dia. Feb. Ano.

A sure and quick medicine in producing perspiration without increasing the action of the heart and arteries. It is effectual in fevers of all kinds, and, but for the high price of it, would come into more general use.

CUBEBS, *Piper cubeba.* Sti. Aro. Diu.

Useful in gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, piles and chronic bronchial inflammation.

CUCKOLD, *Bidens frondosa.* Ast. Diu.

Employed in diarrhœa, dysentery, dropsy, gravel, &c.

CUCUMBER TREE, *Magnolia acuminata.* Ton. Diu.

A gently stimulant aromatic tonic and diaphoretic, useful in chronic rheumatism, and capable, if given freely, of arresting the paroxysms of intermittent fever.

CULVER'S ROOT, *Leptandra virginica.* (See Black Root.)

CURCUMA, *Curcuma longa.* Sti.

Chiefly employed to color pharmaceutical preparations.

DAISY FLOWERS, *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.* Diu. Pec.

Valuable in diseases of the chest, and employed also in female complaints.

DANDELION HERB, *Leontodon taraxacum.* A-bil. Ton. Diu.

A valuable article in removing visceral obstructions, and an excellent remedy in derangement of the liver and digestive organs. In congestion and chronic inflammation of the liver and spleen and also in dropsical affections, much reliance may be placed upon it. It is widely employed, and coming daily into more general use.

DANDELION ROOT, *Leontodon taraxacum.* A-bil. Ton. Diu.

Medicinal properties same as above.

DEVIL'S BIT, *Aletris farinosa.* Ton. Nar. Cath.

(See Blazing Star Root.)

DILL SEED, *Anethum graveolens.* Car. Aro. Sto.

Medicinal properties similar to those of other aromatics.

DITTANY, *Cunila mariana.* Sti. Ton. Ner.

A warm infusion is useful in promoting perspiration in colds and fevers; good also in flatulent colic and to promote suppressed menstruation.

DOCK, BROADLEAFED, *Rumex obtusifolius.* Her. Alt. Ton. Ast.

The dock possesses many valuable properties. It is useful in scorbutic diseases, cutaneous eruptions, scrofula and syphilis. It forms an important ingredient in most of the preparations in use for purifying the blood.

DOCK, YELLOW, *Rumex crispus.* Her. Alt. Ton. Ast.

" **WATER,** *Rumex aquaticus.* " "

The medicinal properties of these three species are very similar.

DOGWOOD BARK, *Cornus florida.* Ton. Sti. Ast.

(See Boxwood.)

ELECAMPANE, *Inula helenium.* Exp. Sti. Dia.

Employed in retained or suppressed menstruation, and is highly useful in diseases of the lungs, shortness of breath, cough, or asthma, impaired digestion and general debility. It is recommended by many physicians as a valuable remedy in diseases of the skin.

ELDER BARK, *Sambucus canadensis.* Cath. Diu. Her. Sud.

The bark is a hydragogue cathartic, and possesses some emetic properties. It is used extensively in dropsy and as an alterative in chronic diseases.

ELDER FLOWERS, *Sambucus canadensis.* Lax. Alt. Dia.

Properties similar to the bark, but milder. Used as a laxative for young children.

ELDER, DWARF, *Aralia hispida.* Diu. Alt. Ton. Cath.

Useful in dropsy and diseases of the urinary organs.

ELM BARK, *Ulmus fulva.* Dem. Muc. Alt. Diu.

" **GROUND,** " " "

" **FLOUR,** " " "

Highly useful in leprosy and all cutaneous affections, diarrhoea, dysentery and diseases of the urinary organs; valuable also for poultices in inflammations, &c.

EUPHORBIA, *Euphorbia ipecacuanha.* Eme. Cath. Dia.

It is a certain and speedy emetic, but produces too much prostration.

In large doses it is apt to produce hypercatharsis and inflammation of the bowels.

FENNEL SEED, *Anethum fæniculum.* Car. Sto.

Useful as a carminative and corrigent of unpleasant medicines.

FENUGREEK SEED, *Trigonella fænum gracum.* Emo.

Employed in the preparation of emollient cataplasms and enemata.

FERN, MALE, *Aspidium felix mas.* Ton. Ver. Ast.
 Used by the German and French physicians as a remedy for tape-worm, for which it has obtained great celebrity.

FERN, MEADOW, LEAVES, *Myrica gale.* Ast. Aro.
 " BARK, "
 " BURS, "

The properties of the leaves, bark and burs are very similar. It is useful in all cutaneous diseases, in the form of infusion or syrup. The burs make a valuable ointment for external application in salt rheum and similar diseases; good also for piles.

FERN, SWEET, *Comptonia asplenifolia.* Sti. Aro. Ast.
 Employed in summer complaints, diarrhoea, &c.

FEVER BUSH, BARK, *Laurus benzoin.* Aro. Sti.
 Used as a gently aromatic stimulant, and sometimes as a vermisuge.
 The bark is used in intermittents.

FEVER BUSH, LEAVES, *Laurus benzoin.* Aro. Sti.
 " TWIGS, "
 " BERRIES, "

The properties of the leaves, twigs and berries are similar to those of the bark.

FEVERFEW, *Chrysanthemum parthenium.* Ton. Ner. Sto.
 This plant is sometimes improperly called featherfew. Its properties resemble those of the chamomile. It possesses tonic properties, and is a warm aperient bitter, strengthening the stomach, removing flatulency, and is sometimes beneficial in suppressed menses. It has been used as a vermifuge.

FEVER ROOT, *Triosteum perfoliatum.* Cath. Eme. Diu.
 Useful in the commencement of fevers, but not very extensively employed.

FEVER TREE, *Pinekneya pubens.* Ton. Ast.
 It partakes strongly of the properties of the Peruvian bark, and has been used a long time in domestic practice in intermittent fever in Georgia and Florida, where it grows. No accurate analysis has been made of it; but Dr. Coxe states that Mr. Farr detected a considerable amount of cinchonine in it, but, from some accident, was prevented from completing the examination. Dr. Law employed it in intermittents, and found it successful in several severe cases. It did not distress the stomach, although an ounce was administered at a dose. It may be given in decoction, made and administered in the same manner as directed for cinchona. From all that can be learn-

ed respecting it, it appears that it is very similar to the pale cinchona in its composition and action on the system, and is an excellent substitute for that article. Its exact value must be determined by further experiments.

FIREWEED, *Senecio hieracifolius.* Vul. Ast. Pec.

A valuable remedy in wounds, piles, cutaneous diseases and hemorrhage.

FIVEFINGER, *Potentilla canadensis.* Ast. Emm.

Beneficial in fevers; serviceable also in bowel complaints. It seldom fails to arrest night sweats, and has been employed successfully as an emmenagogue.

FLAXSEED, *Linum usitatissimum.* Emo. Dem.

Valuable in catarrh, dysentery, strangury, nephritic and calculous complaints, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the lungs, intestines and urinary passages. Excellent for cataplasms.

FLEABANE, *Erigeron canadense.* Ton. Ast. Diu.

A good remedy in dysentery and diseases of the bowels generally; useful also in strangury and incontinence of urine.

FLOWER-DE-LUCE, *Iris sambucina.* Deo. Diu.

Useful in gravel, strangury, venereal complaints, dropsy, &c.

FOXGLOVE, *Digitalis purpurea.* Dia. Nar. Diu.

A good remedy in inflammatory diseases, phthisis, active hemorrhages and dropsey. It has been much employed in diseases of the heart, mania and epilepsy; also as an antispasmodic in pertussis and spasmodic asthma. It requires caution in its administration.

FROSTWORT, *Cistus canadensis.* Alt. Ton.

It has been found a valuable remedy, used internally, for scrofula, diarrhoea and secondary syphilis.

FUMITORY, *Fumaria officinalis.* Deo. Diu. Dia.

It is esteemed a valuable remedy in visceral obstructions, particularly those of the liver, in scorbutic affections and eruptive diseases.

GARGET, *Phytolacca decandra.* Eme. Alt. Cath. Deo.

It has been employed successfully in rheumatism, scrofula and cutaneous affections. It has also been found a valuable remedy in syphilis, and is considered by some physicians a specific in such cases.

GARLIC, *Allium sativum.* Sti. Exp. Emm.

In cold, leucophlegmatic habits, dropsy rheumatalgia, humoral asthma and hysteria, the garlic has been found a valuable remedy. The

juice dropped into the ear relieves atonic deafness. Bruised and applied to the feet, it acts as a revulsive, in disorders of the head.

GENTIAN, *Gentiana lutea.* Ton. Sto. Ape.
It excites the appetite, invigorates the digestive powers, and acts as a general corroborant of the system. It has proved useful in gout, amenorrhœa, hysteria, scrofula, intermittent fever, worms, diarrhoea, &c. Externally, it is applied to putrid ulcers.

GINGER, AFRICAN, *Amomum zingiber.* Sti. Car. Sto.
" JAMAICA, " "
" RACE, " "

Employed in flatulent colic, dyspepsia and general debility ; also as an addition to bitter compounds to disguise their unpleasant taste.

GINGER, WILD, *Asarum canadense.* Aro. Sti. Dia.
Applied to similar uses as the above. It resembles serpentaria in its effects.

GENSENG, *Panax quinquefolium.* Dem. Sti.
Gently stimulant, but scarcely employed as a medicine in this country.

GOLDTHREAD, *Coptis trifolia.* Ton. Ast.
The coptis is a pure and powerful bitter, without the least astringency, somewhat resembling quassia, but not as powerful, and far more palatable. It imparts its virtues to water as well as to alcohol. It may be used in all cases where a bitter tonic is admissible. It has been much employed in the Eastern States as a local application in aphous and other ulcerations of the mouth. Dr. Bigelow thinks it has been overrated ; but the concurrent testimony of other writers is in its favor. It is used as a stomachic in dyspepsia and loss of appetite. In such cases it is given in tincture.

GOLDENROD, SWEET, *Solidago odora.* Car. Aro. Diu.
Employed in hemorrhages, soreness of the mouth, throat and bowels, and also in female complaints.

GOLDENSEAL, *Hydrastis canadensis.* A-bil. Ton. Lax.
Employed in ascidity of the stomach, dyspepsia, loss of appetite and affections of the liver.

GRAINS OF PARADISE, *Amomum grana paradisi.* Sti. Aro.
The grains or seeds are possessed of strong stimulant properties, but are not very frequently employed except in veterinary practice.

GROUND LAUREL, *Epigaea repens.* Diu. Ast.
This article is valuable in diseases of the urinary organs and of the pelvic viscera generally, in those cases in which buchu and uva ursi are

indicated, and have afforded relief in some obstinate cases in which these remedies have failed.

GUAIACUM CHIPS, *Guaiacum officinale.* Sti. Dia.

Considered to be useful in chronic rheumatism and gout, scrofulous affections, cutaneous eruptions and other protracted diseases dependent on a vitiated or impure state of the blood.

HARDHACK, *Spiraea tomentosa.* Ast. Ton.

Hardhack is a tonic and astringent of much power, and may be used advantageously where remedies of this character are indicated, as in diarrhoea, hemorrhages, &c. It was first brought into notice in 1810, by Dr. Cogswell of Hartford, though it had been used in domestic practice in different parts of the country long before. Dr's. Ives, Bigelow and Tully notice it as a very valuable addition to the class of astringents, from the fact that it seldom disagrees with the stomach. It is useful in cholera infantum and dysentery. The best form of administration is that of extract. The best way to procure the extract is to obtain the inspissated juice of the leaves, and evaporate in a water bath. It affords a beautiful article of an agreeable odor, and astringent, bitter taste, that is fully equal to catechu, and might be used as a substitute in all cases where that article is required, and has the advantage over that article, it being cheaper and very easily obtained.

HART'S TONGUE, *Asplenium scolopendrium.* Ast. Pec.

Effectual in the cure of dysentery and diarrhoea, and prevents the spitting of blood.

HAWKWEED, *Hieracium venosum.* Ast. Exp.

Hawkweed is used in domestic practice as a mild astringent and expectorant in hemoptysis and chronic catarrh, and has been given in scrofula and amenorrhœa; but it is noticed particularly on account of its reputed power in curing the bite of venomous snakes. Some years since, a person carried a collection of rattlesnakes to Philadelphia, and professed to be in possession of a certain cure for the symptoms arising from their bite, which he offered to divulge for a moderate compensation. This being paid him, he suffered himself to be bitten several times, and after the poisonous effects had displayed themselves, was completely relieved by taking a few ounces of the decoction of the root of a plant, which was identified by Dr. Pickering as the hawkweed. The same snake was suffered to bite a small puppy, which died from the poison in about five hours. These experiments were made in the presence of a number of distinguished medical and scientific persons, so that no deception was practised. A full and thorough investigation into its real medicinal powers is demanded.

- HEAL-ALL,** *Prunella vulgaris.* Ast.
Employed in diarrhoea and dysentery, and as a gargle in sore throat.
- HEART'S-EASE,** *Polygonum persicaria.* Ast. Ton. Pec.
Used in diseases of the chest, but considered very nearly inert.
- HELLEBORE, BLACK,** *Helleborus niger.* Emm. Diu. Cath.
A drastic hydragogue cathartic, used in dropsy and employed also as an emmenagogue.
- HELLEBORE, WHITE,** *Veratrum viride.* Emm. Nar. Acr.
Recommended in gouty, rheumatic and neuralgic affections.
- HEMLOCK BARK,** *Pinus canadensis.* Ast. Ton.
Useful in complaints of the bowels, &c.
- HEMLOCK LEAVES,** *Pinus canadensis.* Dia. Sud.
Employed in rheumatic affections and colds.
- HENBANE, BLACK,** *Hyoscyamus niger.* Nar. Ano. A-spas.
Used in epilepsy, hysteria, palpitation, palsy, mania and scirrhus ; as a substitute for opium, to procure sleep, in nervous habits, pertussis, asthma, catarrh, gout and rheumatism ; externally as a cataplasm in cancer and glandular swellings, &c.
- HIGH CRANBERRY,** *Viburnum oxycoccus.* A-spas.
(See Cramp Bark.)
- HOLLYHOCK FLOWERS,** *Althaea rosea.* Ast. Dem.
Used in female complaints, in pulmonary and intestinal affections, calculus, and externally in fomentations.
- HOPS,** *Humulus lupulus.* Ano. Ton. Ast.
Highly recommended in diseases of general or local debility connected with nervous derangement. Useful also in dyspepsia, wakefulness, and in allaying pain in articular rheumatism.
- HOREHOUND,** *Marrubium vulgare.* Ton. Diu. Emm.
Used in hysteria, chronic catarrh and pituitous asthma ; also obstruction of the catamenia.
- HORSEMINT,** *Monarda punctata.* Diu. Ton.
Used in flatulent colic and sick stomach.
- HORSERADISH LEAVES,** *Cochlearia armoracia.* Acr. Sti. Diu.
As a remedial agent it acts very much like mustard, but promotes the secretions, especially that of the urine, in a more marked manner. When taken into the stomach it excites that organ powerfully, and also operates as a sudorific and diuretic. It has been considered useful in paralysis and chronic rheumatism, and was used with suc-

cess by Sydenham in dropsy supervening on intermittent fever. The infusion acts as an emetic, and, like mustard, may be employed where there is torpidity of the stomach, either alone, or to aid the operation of other emetics. A syrup made of an infusion of the root in boiling water, with twice the quantity of sugar added, acts beneficially in removing hoarseness arising from relaxation or a deficiency of secretion. It has likewise been employed as an external irritant, for which purpose it should be grated fine and mixed with vinegar. It acts promptly and energetically on the skin, and is a far neater application than a sinapisin, and generally quite as effectual. The root is used as a condiment and to aid digestion. The medicinal properties of the leaves and root do not materially differ.

HOUND'S TONGUE, *Cynoglossum officinale.* Dem. Sed. Ast.

It has been used as a demulcent and sedative in cough, catarrh, spitting of blood, dysentery and diarrhoea; and externally in burns, ulcers, scrofulous tumors and goitre.

HYSSOP, *Hyssopus officinalis.* Exp. Sti.

It facilitates the expectoration of mucus, and has been much employed in chronic catarrh.

ICELAND MOSS, *Cetraria islandica.* Ton. Dem.

Useful in chronic catarrh and other pulmonary affections, in dysentery, dyspepsia and diarrhoea.

ICE-PLANT, *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum.* Dem. Diu.

Useful in dropsy and those complaints affecting the mucous membrane of the lungs and urinary passages.

INDIAN HEMP, BLACK, *Ajocynum cannabinum.*

Eme. Cath. Diu.

A powerful remedy in ascites and general dropsy. It is a powerful hydragogue cathartic, and, as an expectorant, is good in asthma and pulmonary complaints.

INDIAN HEMP, WHITE, *Asclepias incarnata.* Alt. Diu.

Useful in catarrh, asthma, rheumatism, syphilis and worms.

INDIAN PHYSIC, *Gillenia trifoliata.* Ton. Eme. Cath.

It is a safe and efficacious emetic in about the same doses as ipecacuanha. In smaller quantities it acts as a gentle tonic, especially in the torpid condition of the stomach accompanying some forms of dyspepsia. The concurrent testimony of numbers of the medical profession go to prove that it possesses the qualities attributed to it, and that it is a most valuable addition to the Materia Medica. The testimony from Drs. Eberle, Bigelow, Zollickoffer, Barton and others, is so direct and positive, that no doubt can exist of its value, and that

it is more analogous to ipecacuanha, in its action, than any other emetic yet discovered. It is given in powder, of which, the dose, as an emetic, is about thirty grains. When employed as a tonic, the dose is from two to four grains. It may also be administered with good effect as a sudorific, in the form of Dover's powder.

INDIAN TURNIP, *Arum triphyllum.* Exp. Acr. Sti.

A powerful local irritant, stimulating the secretions of the skin and lungs. Useful in asthma, pertussis, chronic catarrh, chronic rheumatism, &c.

INDIGO, WILD, *Baptisia tinctoria.* A-sep. Dia.

The whole plant is subacrid and nauseous, but particularly the root. It is actively emetic and purgative when fresh, but loses much of its power when dried. It has attracted but little attention from the profession, though it has for many years been employed in domestic practice. The testimony of those who have used it is, however, decidedly in its favor. Dr. Thacher says it has been found to act sometimes, in a large dose, as a severe emetic and cathartic. A decoction of the bark of the root has been made known by an empiric, experienced in its use, as a remedy in scarlatina anginosa ; and its employment has been extended, in a few instances, to typhus and putrid fever with such good effects as to encourage further trials. An experienced physician considers it an excellent antiseptic and febrifuge, preferring it, in some cases, to Peruvian bark. It has proved eminently beneficial as an external application to foul ulcers, aphthæ, mercurial sore mouth, &c. Dr. Comstock says it arrests, with promptitude and power, gangrene and mortification. Dr. Barton endorses these statements in regard to its good effects as a sub-astringent antiseptic in correcting the vitiated discharges from foul and gangrenous ulcers, and checking the progress of mortification. The fresh roots are simmered in lard, as an ointment for burns and ulcers. It deserves to come into more extensive use.

IPECACUANHA, AMERICAN, (See *Euphorbia.*)

IRISH MOSS, *Chondrus crispus.* Dem. Ton.

Properties similar to those of the Iceland moss.

IVY, GROUND, *Glechoma hederacea.* Dem. Sto. Ton.

It has a peculiar direction to the lungs and kidneys, and is used chiefly in complaints of the lungs and urinary organs.

JACOB'S LADDER, *Smilax peduncularis.* Diu.
Used for gravel and stone.

JALAP, *Ipomoea jalappa.* Cath. Diu. A-bil.
A popular hydragogue cathartic.

- JOB'S TEARS, *Coix lachryma*. Diu.
Useful in gravel and stone.
- JOHNSWORT, *Hypericum perfoliatum*. Ast. Diu. Ton.
Employed in strangury, diarrhoea, dysentery and profuse menstruation.
- JUNIPER BERRIES, *Juniperus communis*. Car. Diu. Sti.
Used in dropsical affections, and recommended also in scorbutic and cutaneous diseases, catarrh of the bladder, and atonic conditions of the alimentary canal and uterus.
- KING'S CLOVER, *Melilotus alba*. Emo. Dis.
Applied in inflammations in the form of cataplasms.
- KNOT GRASS, *Polygonum aviculare*. Diu. Car.
Said to be useful in spasms. Not much used.
- LABRADOR TEA, *Ledum latifolium*. Aro. Ton. Pec.
Employed in diseases of the chest, hooping cough and cutaneous affections.
- LADIES' SLIPPER, *Cypripedium pubescens*. Sed. Ner. Ano.
" " *acaule*, " "
" " *parviflorum*, " "
" " *candidum*, " "
- The medicinal properties of the different species are very similar.
The ladies' slipper is a good remedy in restlessness, nervous headache, epilepsy, &c., having the tendency to allay pain, quiet the nerves and promote sleep.
- LADIES' SORREL, *Oxalis corniculata*. Ref. A-sep.
An infusion of the leaves is refrigerant, and useful in inflammatory habits and scurvy.
- LARKSPUR HERB, *Delphinium consolidum*. Diu. Nar. Acr.
" SEED " "
The medicinal properties of the herb and seed are very similar. They are said to be found useful in spasmodic asthma and dropsy.
- LAUREL LEAVES, *Kalmia latifolia*. Her.
Employed in barber's itch, tinea capitis, &c. Seldom employed.
- LAVENDER FLOWERS, *Lavendula spica*. Aro. Sti. Ton.
Esteemed useful in nervous debility, flatulency, &c.
- LEATHERWOOD BARK, *Dirca palustris*. Her. Cath.
Has been employed as an alterative in serofulous diseases, chronic rheumatism and cutaneous affections.

LETTUCE, GARDEN, *Lactuca sativa*. Ano. Sed. Nar.
Usually employed to allay cough and quiet nervous irritation.

LETTUCE, WILD, *Lactuca elongata*. Diu. Nar.
Employed in dropsies and visceral obstructions, and acts upon the kidneys and skin.

LIFE EVERLASTING, *Gnaphalium polycephalum*. Sto. Sud.
(See Balsam, Sweet.)

LIFE OF MAN, *Aralia racemosa*. Bal. Pec. Sto.
Found useful in cough, catarrh and pains in the chest; employed also in chronic rheumatism, and in those diseases which indicate a vitiated state of the blood.

LIFE ROOT, *Senecio aureus*. Diu. Feb. Sto.
A valuable remedy for gravel, pain in the chest and incipient consumption. It is also febrifuge.

LILY, WHITE, POND, *Nymphaea odorata*. Pec. Ast. Ton.
Employed in leucorrhœa, gonorrhœa, dysentery, cough, &c.

LILY, YELLOW, POND, *Nuphar advena*. Pec. Ast. Ton.
Medicinal properties similar to those of the white lily.

LINDEN FLOWERS, *Tilia glabra*. (See Basswood.)

LIQUORICE ROOT, *Glycyrrhiza glabra*. Dem. Exp.
A remedy well adapted to catarrhal affections and to irritations of the mucous membrane of the bowels and urinary passages.

LIVERWORT, *Hepatica triloba*. Ast. Diu. Pec. Dem.
Used in cough, consumption, bleeding at the lungs and similar affections, and had formerly a high reputation, which it has not fully sustained.

LOBELIA HERB, *Lobelia inflata*. A-spas. Eme. Exp. Dia.
" SEED, " " " "

Perhaps there is no article in the *Materia Medica*, concerning which medical men more widely differ in opinion, than in relation to the medicinal properties of *lobelia inflata*. This is owing, mainly, to the fact that it was brought into use under such circumstances as prevented the great mass of medical men from employing it. Before its medicinal properties had been fully and fairly tested, it was noticed, in several Dispensatories, as a narcotic poison, dangerous to be used, and destructive to life. It was denounced by many public lecturers in our Medical Colleges, and thus a prejudice was raised against it in the public mind, which prevented investigation and deterred the profession from employing it.

There are very conflicting opinions respecting the article among scientific men, and without expressing our own views upon it, we subjoin a few extracts from several medical authors, who are known to the profession, and leave the community to judge for themselves.

Dr. Thacher says of the article, "If it does not purge, or evacuate powerfully, it frequently destroys the patient, and sometimes in five or six hours."

Drs. Capron and Slack, in their work on Popular Medicine, remark, that "It is an excitant of all the secretions,—perspiration, urine, phlegm, bile and saliva. Its efficacy in asthma and pulmonary diseases is, beyond dispute, equal to those of the best vegetable productions. When it does not cure, it produces most signal relief."

Dr. Griffith, in his Medical Botany, says, "It is an acro-narcotic poison, and too unpleasant and dangerous as an emetic."

Drs. Wood and Bache, in the U. S. Dispensatory, remark, that "It is possessed of narcotic properties. Its effects in doses too large, or too frequently repeated, are extreme prostration, great anxiety and distress, and ultimately death, preceded by convulsions. Fatal results have been experienced from its empirical use. As an emetic, it is too powerful, and too distressing as well as hazardous in its operation for ordinary use."

Dr. Watson, lecturer on the Practice of Medicine, King's College, London, in a paper upon Spasmodic Asthma, in Braithwaite's Retrospect of Practical Medicine, says, "The lobelia inflata has, of late, been much lauded for its beneficial operation upon dyspnœa of all kinds, and upon asthma in particular."

Upon this statement, the editor of the Retrospect remarks:—"With respect to lobelia, we do think Dr. Watson has underrated its powers. If expectoration has the effect of thus relieving a fit of asthma, we are convinced there are few if any expectorants to equal the lobelia inflata, when given in sufficiently large doses, and which, after long experience, we never once found to be dangerous in its effects."

Professor Tully, of New Haven, Ct., says, "I have stated, in my public instructions, that lobelia inflata is entirely destitute of any narcotic, or even cathartic powers. This is, however, a negative position which is incapable of positive proof. If I were to assert that cinchona is not narcotic, I could not prove it positively. All I could say, would be, that for twenty-seven years I have been in the habit of using it in large quantities and small, and of witnessing its use by others, without a single indication of any narcotic operation. Just so it is with regard to lobelia inflata. I have now been in the habit of employing this article for twenty seven years, and of witnessing its employment by others for the same length of time, and in large quantities and for a long period, without the least trace of any nar-

cotic effect. I have used the very best officinal tincture in the quantity of three fluid ounces in twenty-four hours, and for four and seven days in succession,—and I have likewise given three large table-spoonfuls of it within half an hour, without the least indication of any narcotic operation. I have likewise given it in substance and other forms, and still without any of this operation. I have superintended experiments with it, made by young men, and always with the same results. I have known four and five tobacco pipefuls of it smoked in immediate succession, and without any narcosis; and I have also known it given by enema, and with the same result. In addition to this, no species of the genus lobelia, nor of the order lobeliaceæ, is known to possess a particle of narcotic power. Dr. Bigelow, of Boston, was the first person who ascribed narcotic powers to this agent; and this he first did in 1817, and not from his own observations, but from the general fact, that from its nauseating and emetic operation, it sometimes produces vertigo and nervous tremors; and that, when it nauseates powerfully, without vomiting, and when it vomits excessively, it produces considerable prostration. After Dr. Bigelow first pronounced it narcotic, subsequent writers very speedily converted '*something as black as a crow into three black crows;*' and Dr. Ansel U. Ives, of New York, at last pronounced *lobelia inflata* to be a '*deadly narcotic;*' and that its action, as an emetic, '*is secondary, or symptomatic of the primary impression upon the brain, like that caused by tobacco and other narcotic poisons.*' But all this is mere stuff and closet speculation, and does not contain a single truth. There is no probability that Dr. Ansel U. Ives ever used the article in his life.

The symptoms from which Dr. Bigelow inferred its narcotic power, are produced far more eminently by the tartrate of antimony and potassa, and quite as often by ipecacuanha, as by *lobelia inflata*; and I have not only witnessed them from sea-sickness and sick headache, but I have very often experienced them in my own person, from these two affections.

As to the cathartic power of this article, I have the same ground for a negative decision, as in regard to its narcotic power, with one exception only, viz.:—some other species of the genus are unquestionably cathartic. I have never been able to produce a laxative, or even *ecoprotic* effect with it; but I have occasionally (though not often) known it to prove *coprostatic*.

As an emetic, I am satisfied that it is as kind and as destitute of all hazard, as the officinal ipecacuanha, though perhaps it may be somewhat more efficient. I have occasionally known it to produce powerful nausea, without vomiting, and with considerable prostration; but not by any means as often as I have known ipecacuanha do this. I have a considerable number of professional friends who use it more

than any other emetic, and, on the whole, consider it one of the best agents of this class in the whole Materia Medica, for a large number of cases of frequent occurrence.

But the lobelia inflata possesses another power of much more value than its emetic power, and of much more value than would be its narcotic power, if it possessed any. There is not, however, space in this sheet to treat of it. I can only say, that it is the exertion of this power, when lobelia inflata is used as an emetic, that gives it a superiority over all the emetics in common use, for the treatment of certain disorders.

The officinal tincture, carefully prepared, is the pharmaceutic form which I prefer. As an emetic, a table-spoonful is a medium dose for an adult of ordinary susceptibility. This quantity, however, will frequently fail of operating if the patient is quietly in bed, in which case it may be necessary to repeat this dose after an interval of fifteen minutes. If the patient is up, and moving about, a table-spoonful will usually vomit in ordinary cases. But there are instances in which a dessert-spoonful is a sufficient emetic dose.

I am confident, (the old woman's stories in the books to the contrary notwithstanding,) that lobelia inflata is a valuable, a safe and sufficiently gentle article of medicine; and I think the time will come when it will be much better appreciated."

With these quotations we submit the article to the public, in the full belief that in the midst of these conflicting opinions, the real inquirer after truth will arrive at a correct decision.

LOGWOOD, *Hæmatoxylum campeachianum.* Ast.

A mild astringent, devoid of irritating properties, and well adapted to the treatment of that relaxed condition which is apt to succeed cholera infantum. It is frequently used in chronic diarrhoea and chronic dysentery.

LOVAGE LEAVES, *Ligusticum levisticum.* Car. Diu. Emm.

"	ROOT,	"	"
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"	SEED,	"	"
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A valuable remedy for female complaints, useful also in scorbutic diseases.

LUNGWORT, *Pulmonaria officinalis.* Pec. Muc. Dem.

Employed in catarrhi, haemoptysis, consumption and other affections of the chest.

LUPULINE, *Humulus lupulus.* Ton. Nar.

Tonic and moderately narcotic, and used in diseases of general or local debility. It tends to remove pain and produce sleep. It has been found most useful in dyspepsia, nervous tremors and wakefulness.

- MACE, *Myristica moschata.* Car. Aro. Nar.
 Employed as a corrigent to other medicines.
- MAIDENHAIR, *Adiantum pedatum.* Exp. Car. Sto.
 Found useful in chronic catarrh and other pectoral affections.
- MALE FERN, *Aspidium felix mas.* (See Fern, Male.)
- MALLOW, LOW, *Malva rotundifolia.* Dem. Pec.
 Employed in catarrhal, dysenteric and nephritic complaints.
- MALLOW, MARSH, LEAVES, *Althaea officinalis.* Dem. Ast.
 " ROOT, " " "
 Used in pulmonary and intestinal affections, ardor urinæ, calculus, &c.; externally in fomentations, gargles, &c.
- MAN ROOT, *Convolvulus panduratus.* Cath. Diu.
 Has been employed, with supposed advantage, in strangury and calculous complaints.
- MANDRAKE, *Podophyllum peltatum.* Eme. Cath. Deo. Nar.
 An active and certain cathartic, resembling jalap in its operation, very extensively employed at the South and West in bilious fevers and hepatic congestions. It is frequently employed, with bitartrate of potassa, in dropsical, rheumatic and serofulous complaints. The active principle, podophyllin, diminishes the frequency of the pulse, and is employed in haemoptysis, catarrh and pulmonary affections. Its cathartic operation is generally slow, sometimes failing to operate for eighteen to twenty-four hours, but its operation is thorough and cleansing. It works admirably in dropsy, obstructed menses and affections of the liver. It acts on all the secretions and excretions, removing obstructions and exerting a healthy action throughout the system. It is a valuable article, and worthy of more extensive employment.
- MARYGOLD FLOWERS, *Calendula officinalis.* Sto. Aro.
 Formerly employed in fevers, scrofula, jaundice, &c.; but, at the present time, nearly fallen into disuse.
- MARJORAM, SWEET, *Origanum marjorana.* Sto. Aro.
 Employed in eruptive diseases occasionally, but used mostly as a condiment.
- MARJORAM, WILD, *Origanum vulgare.* Sud. Sto. Aro.
 Used as a diaphoretic and emmenagogue.
- MARSH ROSEMARY, *Statice limonium.* Ast. A-sep.
 A powerful astringent, and beneficial in diarrhoea, dysentery, &c. It

is also employed in ulcerous and aphous affections of the mouth and fauces.

MASTERWORT LEAVES, *Heracleum tanatum*. Car. Diu.
 " ROOT, " "
 " SEED, "
 (See Cowparsnip.)

MAY APPLE, (See Mandrake.)

MAYWEED, *Anthemis cotula*. Sud. Dia.

The leaves are powerfully sudorific, and answer all the intentions of chamomile flowers, though inferior in strength. In fevers and common colds, where perspiration is desirable, they may be usefully employed.

MEADOW CABBAGE, ROOT, *Ictodes fætida*. Pec. Ner. Acr.
 Employed in cough, asthma, rheumatism, hysteria and dropsy.

MEADOW FERN, (See Fern, Meadow.)

" SAFFRON, *Colchicum autumnale*. (See Colchicum.)

" SWEET, *Spiraea salicifolia*. Ton. Feb.
 Said to be tonic and febrifuge, but seldom employed.

MEALY STARWORT, *Aletris farinosa*.
 (See Blazing Star Root.)

MELILOT, *Melilotus alba*. (See King's Clover.)

MEZEREON, *Daphne mezereum*. Sti. Dia.
 Employed in secondary syphilis, chronic rheumatism, lepra and scrofulous swellings.

MILFOIL, *Achillea millefolia*. (See Yarrow.)

MILKWEED, *Asclepias syriaca*. Diu. Sud. Emm.
 Excellent in dropsical affections; also useful in catarrhal, cachectic, scrofulous and rheumatic complaints; and said by some to be a powerful emmenagogue.

MISTLETOE, *Viscum verticellatum*. Dem. Ast.
 Said to have been useful in epilepsy and some other diseases; but probably inert, or nearly so. Not used.

MONARDA, *Monarda punctata*. (See Horsemint.)

MONKSHOOD, *Aconitum napellus*. (See Aconite.)

MOOSEWOOD BARK, *Dirca palustris*. (See Leatherwood.)

MOTHER OF THYME, *Thymus serpyllus.* Sto. Aro.
Used chiefly as a condiment.

MOTHERWORT, *Leonurus cardiaca.* A-spas. Emm. Dia.
A domestic remedy, employed as an emmenagogue, and found very useful in producing sleep, allaying spasms, &c.

MOUNTAIN ASH BARK, *Pyrus americana.*
(See Ash Bark, Mountain.)

MOUNTAIN DAMSON, *Simaruba amara.* Ton. Ast. Diu.
Simaruba is a native of Jamaica and South America. It is a simple, bitter tonic, but when administered freely it occasions vomiting and purging, followed by copious perspiration and increase of the urinary discharge. It was first introduced into practice as a remedy for dysentery; during an epidemic of which in France, it was highly beneficial, and was found successful when all other remedies failed. In consequence of this, it was very generally used throughout Europe, not only in this complaint, but for every derangement of the digestive organs, as well as for those of the mucous membranes generally, and the highest testimonials of its efficacy have been recorded by the most eminent writers of the day. These writers all agree in stating, that in internal diseases it restores the normal powers of the bowels, allays their spasmodic motions, promotes urine and perspiration, removes the mental depression so constantly attending these complaints, disposes to sleep, relieves torments and tenesmus, and changes the character of the alvine evacuations. It may be given in dyspepsia, and where it is wished to restore strength. It is evident that it is too much neglected at present, and its true powers should be carefully tested. It is given in infusion, made with two or three drachms of the bark to a pint of boiling water; the dose of which, is from one to two fluid ounces, when used as a tonic.

MOUNTAIN DITTANY, *Cunila mariana.* (See Dittany.)

MOUNTAIN FLAX, *Polygala senega.* Sti. Exp. Diu.
(See Snakeroot, Seneca.)

MOUNTAIN MINT, *Origanum vulgare.* (See Marjoram, Wild.)

MOUSE EAR, *Gnaphalium uliginosum.* Sud. Sto.
Employed in pectoral disease, cough, colds and consumption.

MUGWORT, *Artemisia vulgaris.* Deo. Dia. Diu.
Many practitioners place a high value upon this plant, the leaves of which are thought to be deobstruent, laxative, anthelmintic, emmenagogue, antispasmodic and corroborant. An infusion of the leaves

and tops removes obstructions, promotes perspiration, increases the urine, is useful in suppressed menstruation and in removing spasms.

MULLEIN HERB, *Verbascum thapsus*. Dem. Emo. Dis.
" SEED, " " "

The leaves have been used in pectoral complaints and also in diarrhoea and piles.

MUSTARD SEED, BLACK, *Sinapis nigra*. Diu. Eme. Sti. Rub.
" WHITE, " " "

The medicinal properties are very similar. It is a warm, stimulating medicine, which quickens the circulation and enlivens the system. It is a powerful diuretic, and may be used to advantage in dropsies, chronic rheumatism and palsy.

NANNY BUSH, *Viburnum lentago*. Ast. Ton.

The bark is considered a valuable tonic, and has been employed successfully, at the west and south, in intermittents.

NERVE ROOT, (See Ladies' Slipper.)

NETTLE FLOWERS, *Urtica dioica*. Pec. Ton.
" ROOT " "

The properties of the flowers and root do not materially differ. Useful in gravel, hemorrhage, jaundice and incipient consumption. At the present time seldom employed.

NEW JERSEY TEA, *Ceanothus americanus*. Ton. Diu. Ast.

The New Jersey tea is found in all parts of the United States, flowering from June until September. It is a well-known plant, and is celebrated for having been much used during the Revolutionary war as a substitute for Chinese tea, whence its common name. The leaves are somewhat bitter and slightly astringent. The root is much more active, and was in use among the Indians as an astringent and febrifuge, and was afterwards very much employed as a remedy in gonorrhœa and syphilis. In the first of these complaints, it is stated by Ferrion, a cure is effected in two or three days; and, in the latter, even inveterate cases yield to it in fifteen. It is given in decoction made with two drachms of the root to a pint of water. Adanson states that he has employed it in these diseases with success. These statements are confirmed from the success that has attended this method of cure by empirics in our country. Dr. Hubbard, in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, speaks in high terms of a decoction of the leaves as a wash and gargle in the aphthæ of children, and in those cases of sore mouth subsequent to fever, and states that he was successful with it even where all other means had failed. He found it also beneficial in those cases

of ulceration of the fauces attendant on scarlatina. He further adds, that as an astringent, in dysentery, he found it fully as efficacious as the hardhack. With so much testimony in its favor, it well deserves a more extended trial, and if it should be found to merit, even in part, what has been said of it, it will rank as an important article of our native Materia Medica.

NIGHTSHADE, (See Belladonna.)

NUTMEGS, *Myristica moschata.* Sti. Sto. Nar.

Used to relieve nausea and vomiting and to check diarrhoea. Their principal use is to flavor other medicines. Being narcotic, they should not be employed in apoplectic and paralytic habits, for which they have been sometimes used.

NUTGALLS, *Quercus tinctoria.* Ast.

Used in astringent gargles, and also in ointments for hemorrhoidal affections. Sometimes employed in diarrhoea, intestinal hemorrhages and intermittents.

OAK BARK, BLACK, *Quercus tinctoria.* Ast. Ton.

" **RED,** " *rubra.* " "

" **WHITE,** " *alba.* " "

There is but little difference in the medicinal properties of the several species. The bark is powerfully astringent and possesses some tonic properties. It has been employed in intermittents, obstinate chronic diarrhoea, hemorrhages, fluxes, whites, &c. As a wash it is in extensive use, especially for children, when a combined tonic and astringent effect is desirable, and the stomach is not disposed to receive medicines kindly. In this way it has been employed in miasma, scrofula, intermittent fever, chronic diarrhoea and cholera infantum. It is also very useful as an enema in leucorrhœa, a wash in prolapsus ani and hemorrhoidal affections, and as a gargle for prolapsed uvula. In the form of a poultice, the powdered bark is good in cases of gangrene and mortification. The acorns have been employed in scrofula.

OAK OF JERUSALEM, *Chenopodium botrys.* Ver. Emm.

This plant is used in pectoral and catarrhal affections, but chiefly as a vermifuge. It is less powerful than the chenopodium anthelminticum, which see under head of Wormseed.

ORANGE PEEL, *Citrus aurantium.* Ton. Sto.

A mild tonic, seldom employed alone, but used to communicate an agreeable flavor to other medicines.

ORRIS ROOT, *Iris florentina.* Cath. Eme. Diu.

Sometimes employed in dropsy, but valued chiefly for its agreeable

odor, and forms an ingredient in numerous powders prepared for the teeth.

OSIER, GREEN, *Cornus circinata.* Ast. Ton. Det.

It possesses properties similar to the *cornus florida*, and may be used for similar purposes.

OSWEGO TEA, *Monarda didyma.* Sti. Feb. Ton.

A pleasant tonic, but seldom employed.

PAPPOOSE ROOT, (See Blue Cohosh.)

PARILLA, YELLOW, *Menispermum canadense.* Alt. Lax. Ton.

Employed in domestic practice, and also by the profession, unquestionably with very considerable advantage in chronic rheumatism, scrofulous affections, certain cutaneous diseases, in secondary syphilis and that state of the system which frequently follows the imprudent use of mercury. Its full value is probably not yet appreciated.

PARSLEY LEAVES, *Apium petroselinum.* Dem. Diu.

" **ROOT,** " " "

" **SEED,** " " "

The leaves, root and seed possess similar properties, and are employed in dropsical and nephritic affections with great advantage. The juice of the herb has been used as a substitute for quinine in intermittents.

PARTRIDGE BERRY VINE, *Mitchella repens.* Diu. Emm.

Employed occasionally in bowel complaints, strangury and gravel, but chiefly in parturition, in which case it has obtained great celebrity.

PEACH BARK, *Amygdalus persica.* Ton. Lax. Ver.

" **LEAVES,** " " "

A valuable remedy for worms, and effectual in removing urinary obstructions.

PEACH PITS, *Amygdalus persica.* Ton. Sto.

A tincture of the pits forms a powerful tonic in all cases of debility, fever and ague, and is very efficacious in whites, &c.

PENNYROYAL, *Hedeoma pulegioides.* Car. Sti. Sto. Dia.

It is carminative, pectoral, diaphoretic, antispasmodic, stimulant and emmenagogue. A very popular remedy for female complaints, suppressed menstruation, &c. It promotes expectoration, alleviates spasms, &c. It is used extensively for colds, colic, to warm the stomach and promote expectoration. It has been in use many years, and is far more valuable than it is generally supposed to be.

PEONY FLOWERS, *Paeonia officinalis.* Ner.
" ROOT, "

By some authors the root and leaves are said to be good in epilepsy; but little confidence, however, can be placed in its medicinal properties.

PEPPERMINT, *Mentha piperita.* Sto. Sti. Sud.
Used to relieve nausea, griping and flatulency. It is also an excellent stomachic, of great use in wind colic, cramps in the stomach, &c.

PEPPER PODS, (See Cayenne.)

PERSIMMON TREE, *Diospyros virginiana.* Ton. Ast.

The officinal part is the bark, which is bitter and astringent. It has never been analyzed, but evidently contains much tannin and gallic acid. It is extensively employed in some parts of the country in the treatment of intermittent fevers, and as an astringent in complaints of the bowels. Dr. Barton employed it in ulcerated sore throat, and other physicians have used it for similar purposes with much benefit. It is unquestionably one of the most powerful of our native astringents. It has also been used to advantage in bilious fevers. The unripe fruits have been highly recommended by some physicians, as an astringent, in the form of infusion, syrup and tincture, in various forms of bowel disease and hemorrhage.

PERUVIAN BARK, *Cinchona officinalis.* Ton. Ast.

It has been used successfully in continued fevers, gangrenous sore throats, dysentery, passive hemorrhages, dropsy, mortifications and similar affections. The use of bark in intermittents has latterly been almost superseded by quinine.

PILEWORT, *Amaranthus hypochondriacus.* Ast. Her.

Pilewort has obtained a high reputation in the cure of diarrhoea, dysentery, piles, &c.

PINE BARK, WHITE, *Pinus strobus.* Sti. Lax. Pec. Diu.

The bark of the pine is stimulant, laxative, diuretic, pectoral, vermifuge, disentient, detergent, balsamic, vulnerary, &c. It is useful in rheumatism, consumption, cough, &c. It acts as an emmenagogue, is beneficial in diseases of the kidneys, and acts upon all the secretions and excretions.

PINK ROOT, (See Carolina Pink.)

PIPSISSEWA, (See Prince's Pine.)

PLANTAIN LEAVES, *Plantago major.* Vul. Det. A-sep.

This plant is considered as an antidote to the bites and stings of in-

sects. The bruised leaves are applied to inflamed sores and swellings. The plantain has been found useful in preventing immoderate overflowings of the menses, curing whites, piles, salt rheum, &c.

PLEURISY ROOT, *Asclepias tuberosa.* Dia. Sud. Lax.

Pleurisy root is subtonic, diaphoretic, expectorant, diuretic, laxative, carminative, antispasmodic, &c. It is a valuable popular remedy, and a mild sudorific, acting safely without being stimulant. It promotes expectoration and relieves the breathing of pleuritic patients. It equalizes the circulation, and exerts a mild tonic effect, as well as a stimulant power, over the excretaries. It relieves difficult breathing and pains in the chest. It often acts as a mild cathartic, and is useful in profuse menstruation, dysentery, &c. But in flatulency, colic and griping pains in the stomach, its benefits are conspicuous, in giving prompt and permanent relief. In inflammation of the lungs and catarrh, it seldom fails to afford relief. It restores the tone of the stomach and digestive powers. It has been given in asthma, rheumatism, syphilis and worms. It is in constant use among regular practitioners of the South and West and is considered decidedly useful. It has not yet received that attention from the profession which its great value, as a remedial agent, merits.

POKE BERRIES, *Phytolacca decandra.*

" LEAVES, "

(See Garget.)

POLYPOD, *Polypodium vulgare.* Pec. Dem.

Employed occasionally in catarrh and similar complaints, but is nearly inert.

POMEGRANITE, *Punica granatum.* Ton. Ast.

Useful in diarrhoea and colligative sweats of consumptive patients.

Used as an injection in leucorrhœa and as a gargle in sore throat.

POPLAR, *Populus tremuloides.* Aro. Ton. Alt. Diu.

Poplar bark is one of the best of tonics, and is useful in debility, emaciation, want of appetite, impaired digestion, headach, diarrhoea, &c.

It is strongly diuretic, and is employed in gonorrhœa, gleet, stranguary and other diseases of the urinary organs. It is excellent in general debility, when the patient is laboring under entire prostration of the system.

POPPY CAPSULES, *Papaver somniferum.* Nar. Ano.

" FLOWERS, "

" LEAVES, "

The medicinal properties of the capsules, flowers and leaves are very

similar. They are employed in the form of decoction, as an external anodyne, and sometimes as a cataplasm; used, also, externally in the shape of emulsion or syrup, to calm irritation and promote rest.

PRAIRIE GRUB, *Ptelea trifoliata*. Sti. Ton. Lax.

A valuable tonic and laxative, employed extensively at the West, and deserves more notice than it has yet received from the profession.

PRINCE'S PINE, *Chimaphila umbellata*. Diu. Ast. Ton.

The prince's pine is diuretic, tonic and astringent. It was employed among the Indians, and was made known by them to the early settlers, by whom it was in popular use long before it was noticed by any writer. The first notice of it was by Schœpf, who pronounced it astringent, styptic and tonic; but it was not properly examined till 1803, when Dr. Mitchell published an inaugural dissertation on it. It still attracted but little attention from the profession until Dr. Somerville, of the English army, gave the results of his trials of it as a remedy in dropsy, since which time it has been extensively employed. It has proved beneficial in dropsical cases where there is much debility and loss of appetite, as its tonic powers here are as useful as its diuretic. It has also proved beneficial in the same disordered states of the urinary organs to which uva ursi is applicable, and is generally to be preferred to that article, as it is less apt to offend the stomach. There is undoubted evidence that it has proved useful in serofulvous complaints. One of its principal uses among the Indians was in the treatment of rheumatism, for which purpose they employed it in a strong and hot decoction so as to induce copious perspiration. Dr. Barton states that it was extensively employed during the Revolutionary war in "camp fever," and with good effect as a diaphoretic. Its chief use evidently is as a diuretic, and at the same time it has a tonic effect on the digestive organs, and is therefore of great value in certain cases of dropsical effusions and chronic diseases of the urinary organs. It has not yet received the attention which its merits demand.

PUMPKIN SEEDS, *Cucurbita pepo*. Dem. Diu.

The seeds were formerly used as a diuretic, and not without success; but the same effect is produced by other more agreeable demulcents. The oil of the seeds at one time was supposed to possess very strong diuretic properties, but it is now fully ascertained that it possesses no more diuretic properties than any other bland oil.

PURPLE WILLOW HERB, *Lythrum salicaria*. Dem. Ast.

This plant is a demulcent and astringent, and was at one time much celebrated as a remedy in diarrhoea and dysentery, for which it is

a highly popular remedy in domestic practice at the present time. Many German practitioners speak of it in high terms in bowel diseases. It is given in powder, in drachm doses, twice or three times a day. It is a remedy highly prized in many parts of our own country and also in Ireland and Germany.

PURSLANE, GARDEN, *Portulaca oleracea*. Ref. Diu.

A cooling diuretic, and has been found useful in scurvy, gonorrhœa, gravel, strangury and other affections of the urinary passages.

PUSSY WILLOW, *Salix candida*. A-sep. Ton. Ast.

A valuable article in diseases of the bowels, and is a remedy employed at the South and West in intermittent fevers.

QUASSIA, *Quassia excelsa*. Ton.

It has long been known as a valuable medicine, is purely tonic, invigorating the digestive organs and increasing the animal heat. It is particularly adapted to dyspepsia.

QUEEN OF THE MEADOW, LEAVES, *Eupatorium purpureum*. Diu. Aro.

QUEEN OF THE MEADOW, ROOT, " "

The Queen of the Meadow, sometimes called gravel root, is a valuable article in gravel, strangury, dropsy and various affections of the urinary organs.

QUEEN'S DELIGHT, *Stillingia sylvatica*. Cath. Alt.

A valuable alterative, and undoubtedly efficacious in secondary syphilis, scrofula, cutaneous diseases, chronic hepatic affections and various other complaints usually benefited by alteratives. It is destined to more extensive use.

QUINCE TREE, *Pyrus cydonia*. Ast.

The quince was known to the ancients, and was used by Hippocrates as an astringent in dysentery. The only officinal part, at present, is the seeds. One drachm affords nearly six ounces of a nearly colorless mucilaginous infusion, about as consistent as the white of an egg. The mucilage is demulcent, and has been used in gonorrhœa and dysentery, in aphthous affections and excoriations of the mouth and fauces. It is very pleasant and seldom offends the stomach.

RASPBERRY LEAVES, *Rubus strigosus*. Aro. Ast. Ton.

The leaves are astringent and slightly tonic. An excellent remedy for diarrhoea and bowel complaints in children, to be used in the form of tea, and also by way of injection.

RHUBARB, AMERICAN,	<i>Rheum rhabonticum.</i>	Pur.	Sto.	Ast.
" ENGLISH,	" <i>palmatum.</i>	" "	" "	" "
" EAST INDIA,	" <i>undulatum.</i>	" "	" "	" "
" TURKEY,	" <i>turcicum.</i>	" "	" "	" "

The medicinal properties of all these species of rhubarb, and several others which might be named, are very similar. The kinds mostly employed are the English and East India, the price of the Turkey being so exorbitant as to prevent its frequent employment. It is one of the most valuable articles in the Materia Medica. It is useful in dyspepsia attended with constipation, in diarrhoea, in the secondary stages of cholera infantum, chronic dysentery, &c. See more extended notices of the article in other works.

ROCK BRAKE, *Pteris atropurpurca.* Ast. Ton. Diu.
Useful in dysentery, diarrhoea, strangury and other diseases of the urinary organs.

ROMAN WORMWOOD, *Ambrosia artemisifolia.* Ver. Sti. Ton.
This plant has a bitter, disagreeable taste, but in the form of strong tea is useful in nervous and hysterical affections and in after pains. It promotes perspiration and is composing and strengthening. It is sometimes used as a vermifuge.

ROSE, DAMASK, *Rosa damascena.* Ton. Ast.
Used chiefly in perfumery, for the manufacture of the otto of rose and rose water.

ROSE, RED, *Rosa gallica.* Ton. Ast.
The flowers are slightly tonic and astringent, but are principally employed as a vehicle for other medicines and infusions.

ROSE WILLOW, *Cornus sericea.* Ast. Ton.
The properties of this article are very similar to those of the cornus florida.

ROSEMARY FLOWERS, *Rosmarinus officinalis.* Ast. Ton.
" LEAVES, " "
Gently stimulant, but seldom employed in practice.

RUE, *Ruta graveolens.* Diu. Ton. Sto.
Rue is an active stimulant, even acting on the skin like an acrid, but more so on some persons than others. Its powers are owing to an oil contained in the leaves. It is seldom employed by regular practitioners, but is in much repute in domestic practice as an antispasmodic and emmenagogue. It is a very powerful remedy, and deserves more attention from the profession than is now awarded to it. It has proved highly useful in flatulent colic and in some nervous

complaints, as hysteria and even epilepsy. As a vermifuge, also, it has displayed no inconsiderable powers, and as an emmenagogue it has unfortunately been too well known,—the records of our criminal courts showing that no article is so commonly resorted to to procure abortion as the oil of rue; and, in some cases, at the expense of the life of the mother. It should never be administered without extreme caution.

SAFFRON, *Carthamus tinctorius.* Dia. Sto. Aro.

Used in domestic practice in exanthematous diseases, to promote eruption. It possesses very little activity, and is seldom employed by the profession.

SAGE, *Salvia officinalis.* Sud. Ast. Aro.

Used chiefly as a condiment, sometimes in infusion with a view to promote perspiration, and frequently as a gargle in inflammation of the throat, in which case it is generally combined with alum.

SANICLE ROOT, BLACK, *Sanicula marilandica.* Ton. Dia.

Promotes perspiration and has been used in diarrhoea and similar complaints. But little used.

SANICLE ROOT, WHITE, *Eupatorium ageratoides.* Ton. Deo.

A mild tonic, useful in dyspepsia and in debilitated states of the system; but seldom employed, other agents fulfilling all the indications in a more thorough manner.

SARSAPARILLA, AM., *Aralia nudicaulis.* Alt. Diu. Deo.

Used as a gentle stimulant and diaphoretic, and supposed to possess alterative properties. It is used in domestic practice in rheumatic, syphilitic and cutaneous affections, and enjoys a reputation in these complaints to which it is not entitled. It is extensively employed, however, and is probably quite harmless.

SARSAPARILLA, HOND., *Smilax sarsaparilla.* Alt. Deo.

The reputation of this plant, as a remedial agent, has been very variable. Different opinions are still entertained of its efficacy, but it is generally considered to be possessed of properties useful in their application to the treatment of secondary syphilis, and that shattered state of the system which is produced by the imprudent use of mercury. It has also been employed in chronic rheumatism, scrofula and cutaneous eruptions with less benefit. The immense consumption of the article at the present day will probably lead to a correct decision upon its merits.

SASSAFRAS BARK, *Laurus sassafras.* Alt. Sti.

It has been recommended in rheumatism, cutaneous diseases and scor-

butic and syphilitic affections, but is chiefly employed to impart an agreeable flavor to other medicines.

SASSAFRAS PITH, *Laurus sassafras.* Dem. Muc.

Much employed as a mild and soothing application to the eyes in inflammation, and forms a pleasant and useful drink in dysenteric, catarrhal and nephritic affections.

SAUNDERS, RED, *Pterocarpus santalinus.*

It possesses no medicinal virtue, but is employed solely for imparting color to other preparations.

SAVIN, *Juniperus sabina.* Sti. Emm.

Savin is a warm, stimulating medicine, capable of producing sweat and all the secretions. It is a powerful emmenagogue and is frequently used to restore obstructed menses. It has also been recommended in chronic rheumatism and occasionally for worms.

SAXIFRAGE, *Pimpinella saxafraga.* Diu. Dia. Sto.

Employed in chronic catarrh, asthma, dropsy, amenorrhœa, &c

SCABIOUS, *Erigeron philadelphicum.* Ton. Ast. Diu.

Its medicinal properties do not vary from those of the erigeron canadense, Fleabane, which see.

SCABIOUS, SWEET, *Erigeron heterophyllum.*

Properties same as above.

SCOKE ROOT, (See Garget Root.)

SCROFULA PLANT, *Scrophularia marilandica.* Deo. Ton.

Useful in scrofula and diseased state of the blood.

SCROFULA WEED, *Goodyera pubescens.* Det. Aro. Lax.

Employed in cutaneous eruptions, barber's itch, scrofula, &c.

SCULLCAP, *Scutellaria lateriflora.* Ner. Ton. Sud.

A useful article in chorea, convulsions, tremors, locked jaw, tie doulouseux and all nervous affections.

SCURVY GRASS, *Cochlearia officinalis.* Ape. Sto. Diu.

A celebrated remedy in sea scurvy, and is also employed in chronic obstructions of the viscera and chronic rheumatism.

SENNA, ALEX., *Cassia acutifolia.* Cath.

" INDIA, " *indica.* "

" AM., " *marilandica.* "

Senna is a prompt and efficient cathartic, adapted to fevers and febrile complaints, in cases in which a decided but not violent operation is

desired. The medicinal properties of the several species are the same, but vary in their degree of activity.

SIDE-SADDLE PLANT, *Sarracenia purpurea*. Sed.Ner.A-spas.

The root of this plant is one of the best nervines in use. It may be employed in tic douloureux, convulsions, palpitation of the heart, tremors, chorea and nervous affections of all kinds. It is, at present, but little known; but its virtues are not appreciated.

SILKWEED, (See Milkweed.)

SKUNK CABBAGE ROOT, (See Meadow Cabbage.)

SMARTWEED, *Polygonum punctatum*. Sti. Acr.

Used in gravel, strangury and amenorrhœa; in the last of which, few remedies, if any, are equally effectual.

SMELLAGE ROOT, (See Lovage.)

" LEAVES, "

SNAKE HEAD, (See Balmony.)

SNAKE ROOT, BLACK, (See Cohosh, Black.)

" BUTTON, (See Button Snake Root.)

" CANADA, *Asarum canadense*. Aro. Sti. Dia.

Employed in exanthemata, and is a mild stimulant, producing a determination to the skin.

SNAKE ROOT, SENECA, *Polygala senega*. Sti. Exp. Diu.

Seneca snake root excites all the secretions, proving occasionally diaphoretic and emmenagogue. Its action is especially directed to the lungs; its expectorant virtues are those for which it is chiefly employed. It is useful in chronic catarrh, humoral asthma, the secondary stages of croup, &c.

SNAKE ROOT, VIRGINIA, *Aristolochia serpentaria*.

Ton. Dia. Sud.

Useful in typhoid fevers, in exanthematous diseases in which the eruption is tardy or has receded. It is also used in intermittents, sometimes in dyspepsia, and as a gargle in sore throat.

SNAKE ROOT, WHITE, (See Sanicle, White.)

SOAPWORT, *Saponaria officinalis*. Alt. Ton.

A useful remedy in venereal and scrofulous affections, cutaneous eruptions and visceral obstructions.

SOLOMON'S SEAL, LARGE, *Convallaria multiflora*. Ast.Dem.

Extensively employed in fluor albus and female complaints, and sometimes used internally for piles.

SOLOMON'S SEAL, SMALL, *Convallaria bifolia.* Dem. Ast.
Medicinal properties similar to the above.

SORREL, SHEEP, *Rumex acetosellus.* Ref. A-scor. Diu.
Refrigerant and diuretic, and may be used with advantage as an article of diet and in scorbutic complaints.

SORREL WOOD, *Oxalis acetosella.* Ref.
Medicinal properties similar to the above. It has been employed in hemorrhages, chronic catarrh, bowel affections and gonorrhœa with advantage. An extract from the leaves has been used for cancers.

SORREL TEA, *Andromeda arborea.* Diu. Ref.
The leaves make a grateful drink in fevers, but are seldom employed.

SOUTHERNWOOD, *Artemisia abrotanum.* Ton. Deo. Anth.
Formerly employed as a tonic, deobstruent and anthelmintic, but at the present time is seldom used.

SPEARMINT, *Mentha viridis.* Diu. Feb.
Used to allay vomiting and to relieve spasmodic pains of the stomach and bowels, to expel flatus and to cover the taste of other medicines.

SPEEDWELL, VIRGINIA, *Veronica officinalis.* Diu. Dia. Exp.
Employed in pectoral and nephritic complaints, hemorrhages, diseases of the skin, &c. It once enjoyed a high reputation, but is now seldom used.

SPRUCE-BUSH, RARK, (See Fever Bush.)
" BERRIES, " "

SPIKENARD, *Aralia racemosa.* Pec. Sto. Bal.
Employed in diseases of the chest, cough, consumption, &c.

SPLEENWORT, *Asplenium auncitifolium.* Diu.
The leaves are diuretic, allay pain in the urinary passages, and have been employed in gravel and stone.

SPOTTED CARDUS, (See Cardus, Spotted.)

SPURRED RYE, *Acinula clarus.* Sti. Nar.
Employed in leucorrhœa and uterine hemorrhage, but chiefly in parturition, when the pains languish and the uterine action becomes torpid, provided the os uteri be fully dilated and the membranes ruptured.

SQUAW ROOT, (See Cohosh, Black.)

" VINE, (See Partridge Berry Vine.)

SQUAW WEED, *Senecio obovatus.* Her. Alt.
 Employed in those diseases in which there is a vitiated state of the blood.

SQUILL, *Scilla maritima.* Exp. Diu. Eme. Cath.
 Much employed in dropsical affections, complaints of the kidneys and catarrh.

STEEPLE BUSH, (See Hardhack.)

STILLENGIA, (See Queen's Delight.)

STONE ROOT, *Collinsonia canadensis.* Diu. Dia. Ast.
 This plant is used extensively in domestic practice, and is employed in catarrh of the bladder, leucorrhœa, gravel, dropsy and other complaints. The leaves are used in the form of cataplasm, or fomentation to wounds, bruises and sores, and in cases of internal abdominal pain.

STRAMONIUM LEAVES, *Datura stramonium.* Nar. A-spas. Acr.
 " ROOT, " "
 " SEED, " "

Employed in mania, epilepsy, asthma, pertussis, neuralgia, syphilis, cancer, rheumatism and other spasmodic affections. Externally used as an ointment or cataplasm in irritable ulcers, inflamed tumors, swelling of the mammae and painful hemorrhoidal affections.

STRAWBERRY LEAVES, *Fragaria virginiana.* Ref. Dia Pec.
 Useful in fevers, gravel, gout, scurvy and consumption. They promote perspiration, give relief in diseases of the bladder and kidneys, upon which they act powerfully. They are also employed for sore throat, bowel complaints, jaundice, &c.

SUCCORY, *Cichorium intybus.* Ton. Ape. Deo.
 Said to be useful in hepatic congestion, jaundice and other visceral obstructions in the early stages, and it has been affirmed to have proved beneficial in consumption.

SUMACH BARK, *Rhus glabrum.* Ast. Ton.
 The bark is astringent, and has been used in diarrhoea, dysentery and bowel complaints..

SUMACH BERRIES, *Rhus glabrum.* Ast. Ref.
 The berries make a refrigerant and cooling drink in fevers.

SUMACH LEAVES, *Rhus glabrum.* Ast. Ton.
 Properties similar to those of the bark.

SUMMER SAVORY, *Satureja hortensis.* Sto. Aro.

Formerly employed as a gentle carminative and stimulant, but now used chiefly as a condiment.

SUNFLOWER, GARDEN, *Helianthus annuus.* Ast.

Employed formerly in diarrhoea and bowel complaints; at the present time seldom used.

SUNFLOWER, WILD, *Helianthus divaricatus.* Car. A-spas. Lax.

This is a medicinal plant of great value. It is one of the most effectual remedies in bilious colic that can be administered. In all diseases in which carminatives and antispasmodics are indicated, it may be used with great benefit.

SWAMP SASSAFRAS, (See Green Osier.)

SWEET CLOVER, (See King's Clover.)

SWEET FLAG, (See Calamus.)

SWEET GALE, (See Meadow Fern.)

SWEET GUM, *Liquidamber styraciflua.* Sto. Dia. Ast.

Useful in bowel complaints, dysentery, &c. A balsamic juice flows from the trunk of the tree when wounded, which is esteemed a valuable remedy in difficulty of breathing, cough, asthma, bronchitis and other affections of the lungs.

TAMARACK BARK, *Pinus microcarpa.* Ape. Bal. Exp.

The bark is valuable for its aperient and corroborant virtues in obstructions of the liver; the leaves are given in jaundice, bleeding at the lungs, piles, dropsy, &c.

TANSY, DOUBLE, *Tanacetum crispum.* Sud. Emm. Ver.

Tansy is tonic, stomachic and anthelmintic, in high repute in domestic practice, but is rarely employed by the regular practitioner. It is found useful in dyspepsia, hysteria and intermittent fever, and like all other stimulating herbs, in obstructed menstruation. There is a common belief that it acts specifically on the uterus, and hence the oil has frequently been resorted to for the production of abortion, and several cases of death have resulted from the practice. As a vermisuge, it certainly possesses some power, but is inferior to many other articles.

TEA BERRY PLANT, *Gaultheria procumbens.* Diu. Sto. Emm.
(See Wintergreen.)

THIMBLE WEED, *Rudbeckia laciniata.* Diu. Ton.

Employed in ulceration of the kidneys.

- THISTLE, BLESSED, (See *Cardus*, Spotted.)
- THOROUGHWORT, (See *Boneset*.)
- THORN APPLE, (See *Stramonium*.)
- THYME, (See *Mother of Thyme*.)
- " ENGLISH, *Thymus*. Aro. Sto.
Medicinal properties same as those of Mother of Thyme.
- TILIA FLOWERS, (See *Basswood*.)
- TREE, PRIMROSE, (See *Scabish*.)
- TRUMPET WEED, (See *Lettuce, Wild*.)
- TURMERIC ROOT, (See *Curcuma*.)
- UMBIL, (See *Ladies' Slipper*.)
- UNICORN ROOT, *Helonias dioica*. Ton.
Useful in loss of appetite and impaired digestion, and has been used successfully in cough and diseases of the chest.
- UVA URSI, (See *Bearberry*.)
- VALERIAN, AM., (See *Ladies' Slipper*.)
- " ENG., *Valeriana officinalis*. Sti. Ner. Ano.
Employed in hysteria, hypochondriasis, epilepsy and low forms of fever attended with restlessness, morbid vigilance, or other nervous disorders.
- VALERIAN, GREEK, *Polemonium reptans*.)
(See *Abscess Root*.)
- VELVET LEAF, *Cissampelos pareira*. Ast. Diu.
This article was introduced into practice by the Portuguese, and at one time was much employed in diseases of the bladder and kidneys, and even considered as a powerful lithontriptic. Its virtues at one time were held in such estimation that calculi of a large size, it was declared, had completely disappeared under its use, and that the operation of lithotomy was no longer required. But from one of those unaccountable changes of opinion of the medical world, it rapidly sunk into almost perfect oblivion; until recently it began again to attract the attention of the profession, and it has been shown to possess most unequivocal powers in certain affections of the bladder. Sir Benjamin Brodie was one of the first to resume its use, and he states that he has seen more good effected by this root, in discharges from the urino-genital organs, than by uva ursi. In chronic inflam-

mations of the bladder, he says that he is satisfied that it has great influence, lessening very materially the secretion of the ropy mucus, which is itself a very great evil, and diminishing the inflammation and irritability of the bladder itself. It is given in powder, in doses of from half a drachm to a drachm; but the infusion or decoction is a far more eligible mode of administration.

VERVAIN, *Verbena hastata.* Sud. Ton.

Used in obstructions of the viscera, gravelly complaints, cough, colds, &c.

VINE MAPLE, (See Parilla, Yellow.)

VIOLET, BLUE, *Viola cucullata.* Dem. Sud. Lax.

Used in pectoral, nephritic and cutaneous affections. It has also been found serviceable in sore throat, and is used as a laxative for infants.

VIOLET, CANKER, *Viola rostrata.* Dem. Ton.

Employed occasionally in sore throat, but seldom used.

VIRGINIA SNAKE ROOT, (See Snake Root, Virginia.)

VIRGIN'S BOWER, *Clematis virginiana.* Sti. Ner.

Useful in secondary syphilis, cancerous sores and ulcers, cutaneous diseases, &c.

WAHOO, *Ulmus alata.* Diu. Cath. Exp. Ton.

This is a very popular remedy, employed both in domestic and regular practice in the North Western States. A full description of the wahoo will be found in the American Journal of Pharmacy (XX. 80). It is a valuable tonic, and employed extensively in intermittents on account of its antispasmodic properties. It is also cathartic, and an extract made by boiling the bark to the consistence of a pill mass, forms a common cathartic in domestic practice. It is good in affections of the liver and enlargement of the spleen, and by some has been considered a valuable remedy in incipient consumption. It is sometimes spelt *wa-a-hoo*, and *whahoo*, but the correct spelling is *wahoo*, (pronounced *wawho*) by the Winnebago Indians, by whom it is extensively used. It grows very plentifully along the banks of the Wapsepicon river, in Iowa, and is a very important remedial agent in the treatment of the disease in that section of the country. It is a valuable remedy, and should come into more general use.

WAKE ROBIN, . (See Indian Turnip.)

WALNUT BARK, WHITE, (See Butternut.)

WATERMELON SEED, *Cucurbita citrullus.* Diu. Ref.

Used for strangury, dropsy, gravel, &c.

WATER PEPPER, (See Smartweed.)**WHITE BAY,** *Magnolia glauca.* Ton. Sud. Lax.

The white bay is a bitter tonic of considerable power. The part used is the bark of the root, though that of the trunk and branches is also powerful. It was in use among the Indians, as a remedy for autumnal fever and rheumatism, to fulfil a variety of indications;—as a warm decoction it acts as a gentle laxative, and then a sudorific; whilst in cold decoction, powder, or tincture, it is tonic, and capable of arresting the paroxysms of intermittent fever. It is in great request for these purposes in many parts of the country, and much reliance is placed upon it in domestic practice. It has also proved highly beneficial in the hands of regular practitioners in the treatment of remittents of a typhoid character.

WHITE ROOT, (See Pleurisy Root.)**WHITEWOOD BARK,** *Liriodendron tulipifera.*

Ver. Sto. Aro. Sud.

The bark of this tree resembles that of the magnolia in its medicinal properties, but is less aromatic and more stimulant. In warm decoction, it acts as a sudorific and sometimes as a diuretic. It is generally employed in the form of powder. This has been found useful as a tonic febrifuge in paroxysmal fevers. It has also been employed with success in chronic diseases of the stomach and bowels. Dr. Young states that he has found it a most effectual remedy in hysteria, and that he has *never known it to fail in a single case of worms*. These statements are made in a letter to Governor Clayton, of Delaware. The best mode of administration is in substance in doses of a scruple to two drachms. It may also be administered in extract, tincture or decoction.

Rafinesque states that the seeds are laxative. The remedy needs further trial, that its true medicinal properties may be fully ascertained.

WICKUP, *Epilobium spicatum.* Ast. Eme.

Formerly employed in complaints of the bowels, but now seldom used.

WILLOW, PUSSEY, (See Pussey Willow.)**WILLOW, WHITE,** *Salix alba.* Ton. Ast.

Successfully employed in intermittent fever, and used as a tonic in other diseases.

WINTERGREEN, *Gaultheria procumbens.* Diu. Sto. Emm.

Used in diarrhoea and bowel complaints, and also as an emmenagogue.

The oil is more frequently used in regular practice to impart an agreeable flavor to other preparations.

WINTER'S BARK, *Winteria aromaticata.* Sti. Aro.

A stimulant aromatic tonic, formerly used in scurvy, but seldom employed at the present day.

WITCH HAZEL BARK, *Hamamelis virginica.* Ton. Ast.

" LEAVES, " "

The bark affords a valuable topical application for painful tumors and piles, external inflammations, &c.; also a good wash for sores, ulcers, &c. A tea is made of the leaves for many useful purposes, in bowel complaints, bleeding at the stomach, uterine hemorrhages, &c.

WOLFSBANE, (See Aconite.)

WORMSEED, *Chenopodium anthelminticum.* Ver.

One of our most efficient indigenous anthelmintics, particularly adapted to the expulsion of lumbrici from children.

WORMWOOD, *Artemisia absynthium.* Ton. Sti.

Highly tonic, and used formerly in numerous complaints, but has nearly passed into disuse, except in domestic practice.

YARROW, *Achillea millefolia.* Ast. Sto.

Used as an antispasmodic in flatulent colic and nervous affections, and good also in fluor albus.

YAW ROOT, (See Queen's Delight.)

YELLOW DOCK, (See Dock, Yellow.)

YELLOW PARILLA, (See Parilla, Yellow.)

YELLOW ROOT, *Zanthoriza apifolia.* Ton. Diu. Sti.

The yellow root is a native of the Southern States, principally restricted to the mountains. It is found in Ohio, Tennessee, North Carolina and some of the other States. Its properties are those of a pure bitter, which is most marked in the bark. From the experiments of Dr. Woodhouse, these qualities depend on a bitter gum and resin, of which the latter is most abundant; no exact analysis of it has, however, been made. Dr. Barton was of opinion that the zanthoriza is a more powerful bitter than the columba, and it is probable that it is a good substitute for it, or any of the foreign simple tonic bitters. It has acquired considerable popularity at the South as a remedy in dyspepsia, torpidity of the liver, and all impure conditions of the system. It restores the appetite gradually without producing the craving sensation of hunger. It is also a valuable remedy for sore mouth in children, and has been employed with success in intermittents.

ZEDOARY, *Curcuma zedoaria.* Car. Aro. Sti.

Formerly used in debilitated states of the digestive organs, but not now employed. Ginger is a complete substitute.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Preparations of Medicines.

INFUSIONS.

Water at 212° Fahrenheit extracts the gum, sugar, extractive matter, tannic acid, saline matters, and a portion of volatile oil and of the resinous matter of vegetables; thence infusion, perhaps, is equivalent, in the majority of cases, to decoction. Cold water also extracts many of the active principles of plants. The infusion made with boiling water, although, perhaps, less agreeable, yet contains more active matter. The substances infused should be cracked or coarsely powdered only, for when they are finely powdered, it is difficult to make the infusion perfectly clear.

DECOCTIONS.

These are aqueous solutions of the active principles of vegetables obtained by boiling. It should be remembered that although the solvent power of water is increased by boiling, yet the notion that long boiling renders the preparation more active, is erroneous. Vegetables containing volatile principles and extractive matter cannot, with strict propriety, be subjected to decoction, as the first are dissipated by the boiling, and the second attract oxygen with so much avidity at a temperature of 212° that it is converted into an insipid inert matter, which is no longer soluble, and is precipitated in the decoction. This is the case with many vegetable matters, among which are *cinchona* and *senna*, which are still, nevertheless, ordered in the Pharmacopœias, to be prepared by decoction. When they are so prepared, the vessels should be very closely covered.

EXTRACTS.

These are prepared by evaporating vegetable solutions till a tenacious mass is obtained. An extract prepared from an infusion is a *watery extract*; from a tincture, a *spirituous extract*. Both kinds of extracts should contain all the principles of the vegetable, soluble in the menstrua with which they are prepared; but the volatile matters are dissipated and some of the fixed parts are decomposed, the extractive is oxygenized and

the virtues of the vegetable substance, consequently, are often altered or destroyed. In order to prepare them so that they shall retain the medicinal properties of the original articles, the evaporation should take place at a low temperature. A patent has been taken out in England for making extracts by evaporation, *in vacuo*, which has not been introduced into this country as yet to our knowledge.

TINCTURES.

Tinctures should be made by reducing the ingredients to a coarse powder, and covering them with pure alcohol, or proof spirit. The maceration should be made in close vessels exposed to a heat of 80°, and frequently shaken. They should then be filtered through unsized paper, and kept for use in close bottles. A very expeditious way of preparing tinctures, infusions, &c., is by

DISPLACEMENT ;

which is a species of filtration, and is conducted as follows, viz.:—

A hollow cylindrical instrument is to be used, somewhat conical towards the inferior extremity, having a funnel-shaped termination, so as to admit of its being inserted into the mouth of a bottle, and provided internally, near the lower end, with a transverse partition or diaphragm, pierced with numerous minute holes; or, in the absence of such a partition, obstructed with some insoluble and inert substance in such a manner that a liquid poured into the cylinder may percolate slowly. The substance to be acted upon having been reduced to a coarse powder and mixed with enough of the menstruum to moisten it thoroughly, is, after a maceration of some hours, to be introduced into the instrument and slightly compressed upon the diaphragm. Any portion of the macerating liquid which may not have been absorbed by the powder, is afterwards to be poured upon the mass in the instrument and allowed to percolate. Sufficient of the menstruum is then to be gradually added to drive before it or displace the liquid contained in the mass; the portion introduced is in like manner to be displaced by another portion; and so on, till the required quantity of filtered liquor is obtained. If the liquor which first passes is turbid, it is again to be introduced into the instrument. Care must be taken that the powder be not, on the one hand, too coarse, or loosely packed, lest it should allow the liquid to pass too quickly; nor, on the other, too fine or compact, lest it should offer unnecessary resistance. Should the liquor flow too rapidly, it is to be returned to the instrument, which is then to be closed beneath for a time, in order that the finer parts of the powder may subside, and thus cause a slower percolation.

Percolators of various sizes, for the process of displacement, constantly for sale.

The Proper Time to Gather Medicines.

Long experience and minute and careful observation are indispensably requisite, in order to select from the great quantity of vegetable remedies which are brought into the market, such articles only as have been gathered just at the proper time, and cured in such a manner as will insure their full medicinal power. There is a *right* time to gather every thing; but articles collected a few days *too early*, or a few days *too late*, are changed very materially in their character. The precise value of every article is to be ascertained by the experience and judgment of the purchaser, who should be so well versed in this department as to understand, at a glance, whether the article offered was collected *in time* and properly cured.

The reasons for this are obvious. The desire on the part of the person who collects vegetable remedies from the fields and forests, to supply as large an assortment of saleable articles as possible, frequently prompts him to procure many things after the proper time has passed; and the fear that some articles that are scarce, and bear a high price in the market, will be gathered by some of his competitors, often induces him to gather them before the *proper* time has arrived. Under the influence of these motives, many persons engaged in the trade bring to market every year a vast quantity of remedies which the experienced and judicious dealer is obliged to reject.

Hence arises a serious difficulty. These rejected articles, which are perfectly worthless, are frequently offered at prices which induce persons who are not competent judges to purchase them,—they are sold,—they disappoint the expectations of the consumer, and the result is that the article, actually highly valuable, if gathered at the proper time, is degraded from that rank in the *Materia Medica* to which its medicinal properties entitle it.

Thorough and rigid examination of every article brought into the market is absolutely necessary in order to ascertain its value, and to such an examination every article is subjected by the Proprietors of this establishment before they purchase it; a strict adherence to this practice being indispensable to their maintenance of that elevated position among their customers which they have attained by their indefatigable efforts to supply them with such articles as never fail to give satisfaction to the well informed purchaser.

WILSON'S BOTANIC LABORATORY,
NO. 18 CENTRAL STREET,
BOSTON, M.S.

B. O. & G. C. WILSON,

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE, A LARGE AND
EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

BOTANIC MEDICINES,

CONSISTING OF ALL THE USUAL

Botanic Preparations, Pressed Herbs, Essential Oils,
Gums, Extracts, Spices, &c., &c.

EMBRACING ALL THE ARTICLES USUALLY EMPLOYED BY THE PHYSICIAN
IN HIS PRACTICE.....ALSO,

Druggist's Glass Ware, Syringes of all kinds, Metallic and Glass
Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces, and Medical Books,
comprising all the works upon the Reformed Practice.

DENTAL, SURGICAL & OBSTETRICAL INSTRUMENTS
OF ALL KINDS FURNISHED TO ORDER.

Their Pressed Herbs are carefully selected, and put up under their own immediate inspection, in the usual form, and also in

OUNCE PAPERS,

neatly labeled, for the especial accommodation of the retail trade. This mode of packing has been greatly admired, and given universal satisfaction, the medicine being considered fresher and stronger, as the package is not opened till it reaches the hand of the consumer.

A strict and constant adherence to these rules, in selecting for the market such articles only as have been collected at the right time, and properly cured, has enabled them to secure the perfect confidence of the Physician and Retailer in the freshness and purity of their articles.

Every remedy used by the Physician in his practice can be obtained in the crude state, and in all the various forms,—as cracked, coarsely powdered, ground or pulverized, to meet the wants of the Pharmaceutist.

Their assortment of

S Y R I N G E S

is the most extensive in New England, embracing every variety of approved pattern in use, among which are some of elegant finish, with every kind of lower priced articles, so that they are enabled to accommodate their customers both as to price and quality.

Also all the various

COMPOUNDS, SYRUPS, TINCTURES, &c.,

usually employed in practice and in families, including THOMSONIAN PREPARATIONS, accompanied with full directions for use, and put up in desirable packages for the retail trade.

In the selection of

ESSENTIAL OILS, EXTRACTS, &c.,

no pains are spared to procure the purest and best which the market affords.

They also keep a full supply of liquors of all kinds, of the best brands, selected with great care and warranted pure and of superior quality

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES ONLY.

B. O. & G. C. WILSON
ARE ALSO AGENTS FOR
DR. T. V. CLAXTON'S
VEGETABLE PERISTALTIC PILLS,
A HIGHLY APPROVED DOMESTIC REMEDY,
FOR THE CURE OF

Tic Douloureux, Barber's Itch, Canker, Catarrh, Suppression of the Menses, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Cough, Colds, Consumption, Cramps and Convulsions, Rheumatism, Palpitation of the Heart, Piles, Indigestion, Jaundice, Leprosy, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Gravel, Gout, Epilepsy, Fevers, Female Complaints, Inflammation of the Liver, Lungs, Kidneys and Bladder, Sores and Ulcers, Erysipelas, Scrofula, and all diseases originating in a vitiated or impure state of the Blood.

The Proprietor of the Peristaltic Pills, in introducing his remedy to the public, by no means designs to go into a detailed account of its history. He would simply state that he had tested the value of it in an extensive practice for many years, and had found it fully adequate to the removal of many obstinate diseases, of long standing, which had baffled the skill of eminent physicians, and celebrated remedies. He farther had the satisfaction of knowing that his pills were not only highly approved of by many of his professional brethren, but also extensively used by them in their practice. Add to this the fact, that notwithstanding their great popularity, up to the present hour they have never been advertised, and that no label, or bill of directions, ever accompanied them, and it will readily be conceded that he needs no apology to the public for adding another remedy to the number with which the country is already flooded. He confidently believes that **NO REMEDY** ever became so widely known, or achieved such distinguished victories over malignant and painful maladies, with so small an amount of effort to introduce them. To their *intrinsic merits alone*, they owe their enviable popularity.

This is a remedy for the poor. Located frequently at a distance from a physician, sickness enters the family circle, and the physician's fee must either abridge their family comforts, already sufficiently meagre, or they must add to their daily toils, already sufficiently onerous, to procure the means of payment. In the Peristaltic Pills they have a remedy in which they may repose the utmost confidence, and thus save the doctor's fee, to be expended in procuring comforts for the languishing sufferer. They have made many families happy ; they will make many more so.

The Proprietor has no sympathy with quackery. His remedy is a scientific one, and he asks for it the influence and support of scientific men ; and if they refuse to pay tribute to its Proprietor, whether willing or unwilling, they will be compelled to pay homage to its achievements. It disclaims all kindredship with the nostrums of the day ; and is destined to outlive them and to relieve human suffering, and scatter abroad human happiness when other remedies, so called, that have been brought into notice by expensive advertising, shall be forgotten. Subjoined, the reader will find several diseases enumerated, in which the Proprietor has used the Pills with signal success.

TIC DOULOUREUX.

This disease commences with sharp pains shooting from certain parts about the eyebrows, inner corner of the eye, ear, cheek, nose, palate and teeth, attended with twitching of the muscles. Its attacks are sudden. The pain occurs in paroxysms, and shoots along the course of the affected nerves, with occasional intermissions. It is piercing, generally causing a copious flow of tears. It is usually protracted, the patient wastes away, and unless relief is afforded, the disease terminates fatally. The Proprietor has cured several obstinate cases with the Peristaltic Pills, by giving one or two full doses in a week. The cures were permanent.

ASTHMA.

This is considered a spasmodic disease of the lungs, usually attacking the patient in the night, and is attended by a frequent, difficult, and short respiration, with wheezing, tightness of the chest, and cough. The symptoms are all increased by the recumbent posture. Dyspepsia is almost always a predisposing cause. The Proprietor has been accustomed, when the patient was laboring under an attack, to administer the Pills in full doses, to be followed by a single Pill each night, for a week or ten days. The result has been uniformly favorable. Patients predisposed to the disease may almost universally avert an attack, by taking a full dose of the Pills occasionally, or by resorting to them in alterative doses in order to preserve the integrity of the digestive organs, and will thus save suffering, time and money.

SUPPRESSION AND RETENTION OF THE MENSES.

No description of either disease is necessary. The term Suppression is usually applied to those cases in which the menses, after having appeared, cease to return at their usual periods. Retention, to those cases in which they do not appear at the time of life when they might be expected. The Peristaltic Pills have been fully adequate to the removal of these diseases, and may justly be reckoned among the most harmless and efficient emmenagogues in use. A *full dose*, sufficient to produce a thorough evacuation of the bowels, should be taken, and exposure to dampness and cold be avoided. All those functional derangements to which females are liable are brought under complete control by the Peristaltic Pills.

BARBER'S ITCH.

This disease bears a strong resemblance to Salt Rheum. It is frequently communicated from one person to another by using the same razor. It is attended by uncomfortable itching and swelling, with eruptions on the face rising above the surrounding flesh. The Peristaltic Pills, by purifying the Blood, soon expel the disease from the system. Full doses twice a week, followed with alterative doses, for a few weeks, insure a cure.

SCALD HEAD.

This disease is mostly confined to children. It is a chronic inflammation of the skin of the head, productive of an offensive secretion of matter, and is propagated by contagion from one child's head to another, by using a comb to which the matter adheres, and has been permanently cured in many cases by small doses of the Pills. The hair should be cut off, and the head kept cleansed with castile soap and water.

COUGH, COLDS AND CATARRH.

These diseases need no description. A few full doses of the Pills afford prompt relief.

SCROFULA.

This disease shortens human life more than any other. There is a peculiar delicacy of the countenance, with a soft, rosy tint of the lips and cheeks; a dull leaden colored circle around the mouth, and usually a swollen appearance of the upper lip. The only hope of arresting it is by purifying the blood, restoring and maintaining the integrity of the digestive organs, perspiratory, hepatic and intestinal functions, and supporting the general energies of the system.

The Peristaltic Pills should be given, every four or five days, in suffi-

cient quantity to act freely upon the bowels, with alterative doses during the intervals. This treatment, with warm clothing, good air, and nourishing food, will ensure relief.

CONSUMPTION.

This is the Great Destroyer of human life in New England. It is induced by Scrofula, Measles, Smallpox, fumes of minerals, metals, &c. The skin ceases to perform its functions, and the perspirable matter is thrown back upon the lungs, and the only remedy that can be used with any hope of success is such an one as will free the system from impurities. The Pills act powerfully upon the capillaries, increase the perspiration, operate as a gentle expectorant, and thus relieve the lungs. The action of the Pills upon the bowels removes the impurities of the system.

SALT RHEUM.

This is an inveterate eruption appearing upon the hands and sometimes upon other parts of the body. From the fact that it disappears suddenly in one part, and then suddenly appears in another, it is evident that the disease is located in the vascular system. *Purify the Blood*, and the cure is effected. Full doses of the Pills have enabled the Proprietor to eradicate this disease, *perfectly*, in a great number of cases.

PILES.

This is a disease of almost universal prevalence, especially among the sedentary. It consists of small tumors or swellings situated on the verge of the anus, attended frequently with sense of weight in the back, loins, and bottom of the abdomen, with pain or giddiness in the head, nausea and flatulency. It is caused by costiveness, plethora, hard riding, drastic purgatives, &c. It has been cured, in its most obstinate forms, by the Pills. A single Pill each night, has generally proved sufficient, in the practice of the Proprietor, to remove the disease completely in a few weeks.

PALPITATION OF THE HEART.

This disease depends, frequently, upon dyspepsia, or a disordered state of the stomach. It is sometimes caused by flatulency, which, by distending the stomach, causes it to press against the diaphragm, thus impeding the action of the heart. The Pills remove all obstructions from the system, relieving the patient of flatulency, and are a certain cure, except in such cases as are accompanied with organic derangement, in which temporary relief can only be expected.

INDIGESTION.

This disease is characterized by flatulency, distention of the stomach, acid eructations and colic pains; the mind is depressed; the tongue coated; the bowels constipated; the whole system languid, and a constant uneasy feeling at the stomach. The mind sometimes becomes irritable and the patient disconsolate and gloomy. There is Nervous debility, Low spirits, Oppression after eating, Sick headache, Scanty and painful evacuations, Jaundice, Piles, Female obstructions, Heartburn, Dizziness, Water-brash, Loss of appetite, Pain in the side, Torpidity of the Liver and Bowels; in fact, the symptoms of Indigestion are almost innumerable.

No remedy has ever proved more triumphant in this disease than the Peristaltic Pills. In an extensive practice the Proprietor has never known a case of failure. They operate upon all the secretions and excretions, and stimulate all the organs to a healthy action. The system soon becomes free from all obstructions, the pains and uneasy feelings are removed, the food nourishes the system, and the evident indications of returning health inspire the patient with hope, his mind becomes cheerful and the disease vanishes. Patients laboring under any of the symptoms of Indigestion should resort without delay to the Pills, before the disease becomes obstinate, and thus save themselves years of bodily suffering, and mental despondency and anguish.

DROPSY.

This disease is the result of an increased action of the exhalants, accompanied with simultaneous diminution of absorption. The cure of it does not depend merely on the removal of the aqueous accumulation, but almost entirely upon the removal of that disordered state of the vascular system, upon which the dropsical collection depends.

The Peristaltic Pills act promptly in removing all obstructions from the system, increasing, strongly, the action of the kidneys, and stimulating the absorbents to a full performance of their functions. They should be taken in full doses, frequently repeated, and have never, in any instance, disappointed the Proprietor.

GRAVEL.

In this painful disease there is usually a frequent and almost irresistible desire of voiding urine, a sense of weight or dull pain in the back, a fixed pain in the loins, numbness of the thigh, and sometimes nausea and vomiting. In many exceedingly obstinate and painful cases, the Peristaltic Pills have proved effectual. Full doses should be taken repeatedly, and an action kept up by alterative doses between them. Let the remedy be used in the early stages of the disease, and success is certain.

RHEUMATISM.

This is an affection of the extremities and external coverings of the human body, occupying the muscular, tendinous, and fibrous textures, and is characterized by pain, stiffness and swelling. The liniments, washes, and external preparations for this disease, do not reach the seat of the difficulty. The Peristaltic Pills stimulate the capillaries and increase the action of the perspiratory vessels, which Dr. Good says is the true method of curing the disease. Facts are better than speculations, and the Pills have proved successful in many instances, in thoroughly eradicating the disease. Full doses, at least twice a week, will afford certain relief.

The Proprietor will not enlarge. He advises families to keep themselves supplied with the Pills for all sudden emergencies. Taken in the early stages of disease, they are almost sure of arresting it. A single dose under many circumstances may save a fit of sickness, a large doctor's bill, and perhaps the patient's life. They are decidedly preferable, as an alterative and purifier of the blood, to any of the preparations of Sarsparilla in use. They are cheaper, more economical, and better in every respect. They are not drastic. They are *slow*, but *searching* in their operation, and bring the whole system under their control.

The Proprietor does not claim for them infallibility. There are diseases beyond the reach of all remedies. But in that class of diseases for which the Pills are designed, the Proprietor does not believe the remedy was ever equalled. As an alterative and purifier of the blood, no American remedy, in so short a time, has ever acquired so much celebrity.

The Peristaltic Pills should find a place in every family, and in every medicine chest. No vessel should sail without them.

B. O. & G. C. WILSON'S

S A L V E .

AN INVALUBALE REMEDY FOR

Burns, Scalds, Sore Lips, Chilblains, Chapped Hands,
Piles, Inflamed Breasts, Sore Nipples, Frozen Limbs,
Abscesses, Ulcers, Fresh Cuts and Wounds, Biles,
Felons, Inflammation of all kinds, Scrofulous Tumors
and Sores, Corns, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Ring-
worm, Bites and Stings of Insects, Blotches, Pimpled
Face, Eruptions of every kind, &c., &c.

AS A

FAMILY REMEDY

in all those accidents which are constantly occurring, both
among children and adults, this Salve is invaluable.

For healing

CUTS AND WOUNDS,

to which Farmers, Mechanics, Seamen, and all kinds of
operatives are exposed, the Salve has no equal.

Every Type Foundry, Machine Shop, Factory, Steamer,
Vessel and Dwelling House should keep a constant supply,
as a mater of safety, comfort and economy.

A REMEDY

that has stood the test of experience in thousands of instances,
with a constantly increasing demand, needs no recommendations.

B. O. & G. C. WILSON'S
NEUROPATHIC DROPS.
AN INVALUABLE REMEDY

FOR THE CURE OF

Ague in the Face, After Pains, Bruises, Caked or Swelled Breasts, Chilblains, Spasmodic Cholera, Cold Feet, Colic, Corns, Cough, Cramps and Spasmodic Affections, Cuts, Headach, Hip Complaints, Internal Pains, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Nausea of Pregnant Women, Numbness, Pain in the Side, Back, Limbs, Stomach and Bowels, Paralysis, Scalds and Burns, Sea Sickness, Shrinking of the Limbs, Spinal Affections, Tic Douloureux, White Swellings, Wounds, Toothach, &c.

It has been the fixed and settled determination of the Proprietors of the Neuropathic Drops, to offer none of their pharmaceutical preparations to the public until their virtues had been sufficiently tested by individuals, in such a variety of cases, and with such marked results, as to warrant the belief that a wider circulation of them would become a public benefit. In offering this remedy to the public, they have been guided strictly by this determination. Several years have elapsed since they commenced the manufacture of this medicine, and from the time they first offered it, testimony has been constantly accumulating in its favor, until they feel bound to make known to those yet unacquainted with its merits some of the valuable purposes to which it may be applied.

It is already well known that a large number of preparations are before the public, bearing the very unscientific and undignified cognomen of "*Pain Killers*," "*Pain Expellers*," &c., which are calculated to fulfil some of the indications for which the Neuropathic Drops are designed. Some of them have obtained a degree of celebrity, of which it is not their purpose to utter a syllable in derogation. They are willing that every remedy should enjoy all the reputation to which its real merits entitle it; but the remedy which they now offer to the public is strictly a scientific one; it has been widely circulated through the country; has been placed in the hands of many eminent practitioners, who have expressed their unqualified approbation of its virtues; it has been tested in a great variety of difficult and obstinate diseases; has been compared

with a great number of remedies designed for similar uses ; and after having undergone the most scrutinizing ordeal, has been pronounced, by competent and disinterested judges, vastly superior to them all. Such is the award which the Neuropathic Drops have received from a discerning and intelligent public.

These are some of the reasons which have induced the Proprietors of this great remedy to make it more publicly known. In specifying some of the diseases in which it has been successfully applied, they wish to confine themselves strictly to such cases as have come under their own immediate observation, or to cases which have been successfully treated with their remedy by persons in whose statements they can place the utmost reliance.

IN SCALDS AND BURNS,

the testimony in regard to its efficacy is most convincing. It has been tried in a multitude of such cases, and it has been ascertained, that if applied *immediately* after the accident, according to the directions, it is almost certain to prevent vesication. To the excruciating pain universally attending such accidents, it affords almost instantaneous relief.

IN RHEUMATISM

it has proved no less successful. The Proprietors have been made acquainted with cases in which the relief which it afforded was surprising. In acute rheumatism, where the joints have been greatly swollen and inflamed, the swelling has been completely reduced, and the soreness and pain effectually removed in twenty-four hours. In such cases in a country village, where the patient and the disease under which he is laboring is extensively known, when relief is afforded, the means by which that relief is obtained become widely known, and an impetus is given to the sale of the remedy, which is usually effected by a long and expensive course of advertising. It is in this way that the Neuropathic Drops have attained their present enviable celebrity. In Paralysis, Shrinking of the Limbs, Spinal Affections, Numbness, Hip Complaints, &c., the drops have proved equally efficacious, and given universal satisfaction.

IN TOOTHACH

probably no remedy has proved so completely effectual. Its operation is almost instantaneous, affording relief as soon as the medicine is applied to the cavity. The pain arising from a carious tooth is almost beyond endurance, especially in individuals of a nervous temperament, and the patient, during the continuance of the paroxysm, is entirely unsuited for his customary employment. A remedy that will afford even temporary relief in cases so distressing, deserves to be extensively known and widely circulated.

IN SPASMODIC CHOLERA

more reliance may be placed upon the Neuropathic Drops, than upon all other remedies. During the prevalence of that disease in many of our cities and towns, the last season, the country was flooded with cholera specifics; the public prints teemed with advertisements emblazoning their rare properties, and, in many cases, declaring their *infallibility*, while some of the Proprietors of these boasted remedies actually died with the dreadful malady, under the operation of their own specifics. The Neuropathic Drops were tried in repeated instances, in severe cases of cholera, and proved eminently successful. An eminent physician, who practised extensively in that disease in a neighboring city, stated that if he could be called to the patient in the early stages of the disease, he could save *ninety-five* patients out of a hundred in the use of no other remedy but the Neuropathic Drops.

The mate of a vessel in Baltimore, in the last stages of cholera, was completely restored by this remedy after the pulse had ceased at the wrist, and he had been pronounced, by the attending physician, to be past recovery, in the use of any means whatever. During the last season, when this terrific disease was spreading consternation through the country, and emptying almost whole communities into one common grave, the Proprietors are confident that, if their remedy had been known, and seasonably and properly applied, *nine tenths* of the deaths might have been prevented. They have dwelt upon this point, being deeply anxious, that, in case of the re-appearance of the disease in this section of the country at any future period, their remedy may have another trial, and that their statements in regard to its potency in arresting it may be corroborated. An eminent European physician, of great experience, has been made acquainted with the ingredients composing this preparation, and has pronounced it one of great excellence, and adapted to the removal of a great number of diseases. In the directions accompanying the bottle, the mode of applying the drops in this disease is briefly, but sufficiently explained. It is important that families should keep themselves constantly supplied with a remedy that has proved so valuable in such a variety of cases; and especially in an attack of cholera, when the disease often progresses so rapidly, that all means may prove powerless, if the patient do not receive some assistance before the time elapses which is ordinarily required to procure the services of a physician.

We have room only to specify a few more cases in which the Neuropathic Drops have proved effectual.

THE DISTRESSING NAUSEA

to which women are frequently subject during the season of utero-gestation is almost invariably relieved by taking ten or fifteen drops of the medicine, in a little hot water sweetened, in the morning before rising.

COLIC

and pains in the stomach and bowels are relieved with a promptness that is actually surprising to the patient. The Proprietors have been made acquainted with instances in which the most distressing cramp in the stomach has been relieved almost instantaneously.

IN COUGH

it has proved equally serviceable. There is abundant testimony upon this point. Many severe and protracted cases of cough, supposed by the patient and his friends to be incipient consumption, have been permanently cured. In such cases the drops are not usually taken in their full strength, but are combined with simple syrup or molasses, in the proportion of a dessert spoonful of the drops to about four ounces of syrup. In this form it has also been found very useful in hooping cough, administered frequently and in small quantities. Great relief has also been afforded in this disease, by application of the drops to the spine, accompanied with brisk friction. Some persons have mistaken the proper treatment of hooping cough, considering it an inflammatory, instead of a spasmodic disease.

Besides the diseases here enumerated, the Neuropathic Drops have proved highly beneficial in many others. Internal pains are relieved by this remedy immediately. It is almost infallible in headach. A severe case of tonsillitis was recently cured in this city by the drops, in a patient who was frequently afflicted with the disease, and who certifies that it is the only remedy which he had ever found, that would arrest it in its forming stages.

The Proprietors do not desire to enlarge upon the valuable properties of this popular remedy. Their only solicitude is that it may be *tried*, confident that it will bear its testimony for good wherever it is introduced. It is, at least, *six times* stronger than any of the preparations before the public designed to fulfil the same indications; is consequently much more economical, and has been universally pronounced, by competent judges, far preferable to them all.

B. O. & G. C. WILSON'S WILD CHERRY BALSAM.

AN INVALUABLE REMEDY FOR

Consumption, Pain in the Side, Bleeding at the Lungs, Difficulty of Breathing, Hacking Cough, Asthma, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Hoarseness or Tickling in the Throat, with mucous irritation in attempting to speak, and for all those symptoms which indicate incipient Consumption. These symptoms should be attended to without delay.

In the first stage of Consumption, there is usually a dry, hacking cough, so slight as to become habitual before it excites the attention of the patient. The breathing is more easily excited by bodily motion ; the patient becomes languid and indolent, and gradually loses his strength ; the pulse is soft, small, and quicker than usual ; at length, from some fresh exciting cause, the cough becomes more considerable, and is particularly troublesome during the night ; the breathing becomes more anxious ; a sense of straitness and pain across the chest is experienced ; and an expectoration from the lungs of a frothy mucus, which is most considerable in the morning ; afterwards becoming more copious, viscid and opaque, and sometimes slightly streaked with blood. The breathing becomes more and more difficult ; the emaciation and weakness go on increasing ; pain arises in some part of the chest,—at first, usually under the sternum, or breast bone, but as the disease advances, in one or both sides ; the pain is rendered more acute by coughing, until it is sometimes so distressing as absolutely to prevent the patient from lying upon the affected side. The face now begins to flush after eating ; there is debjection of spirits, with loss of appetite ; the pulse becomes quick and hard ; the urine is high colored, and deposits a branny sediment ; the palms of the hands and soles of the feet are affected with burning heat, and all

the symptoms are increased towards evening. At this stage of the disease hectic fever ensues, followed by colliquative sweats and diarrhoea, and unless some appropriate and effective means are immediately resorted to, the disease hastens to a crisis and death supervenes.

In Consumption, whatever is done to relieve the patient, ought to be attempted in the early and forming stages, as it is then that remedies can be exhibited with the greatest prospect of success.

Probably more reliance, in the treatment of this disease, is to be placed upon the Cherry Balsam than upon any other remedy. It is *expectorant, tonic, sedative, stimulant, alterative and demulcent*; consequently it aids expectoration, removes congestion, and invigorates and gives tone to the whole system, and is calculated to remove the consumptive taint from the fluids, and by its stimulating properties, it promotes the absorption of tubercles from the lungs. In administering a medicine combining so many valuable properties, it will be seen that the treatment of Consumption is reduced to great simplicity, and probably no remedy in the whole range of the *Materia Medica* at the present day is so universally believed to be sufficiently energetic to arrest the progress of Consumption as the Wild Cherry. The present form is unquestionably the most efficacious in use.

In many cases the Wild Cherry Balsam has afforded prompt and permanent relief. In others, where the Balsam was resorted to at a period too late to arrest the disease, it has greatly relieved suffering and protracted the patient's life. In no case can it do any injury.

Any of the symptoms here enumerated should admonish the patient that he is in danger; and he should resort, without delay, to the Cherry Balsam, and spend no time in tampering with remedies of doubtful character. The Wild Cherry Balsam is universally acknowledged to possess great control over this alarming disease. Give it an early trial, before the disease becomes seated.

If the patient has wasted time and money upon other remedies until the disease has gotten full possession of the citadel of life, let him give it a most thorough trial,—his life may yet be saved. But if the disease has become uncontrollable, and medicine fails to arrest it, he and his friends will have the satisfaction of having done all in their power to delay the fatal crisis.

B. O. & G. C. WILSON'S
COMPOUND SARSAPARILLA.
PREPARED WITHOUT ALCOHOL.

The great distinguishing feature of this preparation, and that which entitles it to the patronage of the community above all others, is, that NO ALCOHOL, or spirituous liquor of any kind, forms any part of the Compound. Most of the Syrups in use, contain about one-fourth part of proof spirit, and all of them more or less, without which, they are sure either to ferment or freeze. In a great variety of diseases the alcohol is a decided objection to the medicine, as in many cases it renders it, otherwise very good, worse than the disease itself. Add to this the fact that hundreds of persons have become habitually intemperate from the use of spirit as a medicine, and that many more who had, as was supposed and hoped, completely reformed, have acquired a new relish for liquor, and disappointed the hopes of their friends and gone down to the drunkard's grave, in consequence of taking medicine which they actually needed, a component part of which was alcohol in some of its forms, and sufficient reasons are apparent why the temperate portion of the community should patronise a Syrup which the Proprietors confidently believe, aside from all these considerations, is the best in use. The arguments in favor of such a preparation are INNUMERABLE; against it, NONE.

THE COMPOUND SARSAPARILLA

is designed for the cure of Asthma, Apoplexy, Barber's Itch, Canker, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Colic, Colds, Cramps and Convulsions, Cancerous Sores and Ulcers, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, Epilepsy, Erysipelas, Enlargement of the Spleen, Female Complaints, Fevers, Gravel, Gout,

Hysterics, Inflammation of the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, Indigestion, Jaundice, Leprosy, Liver Complaint, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Piles, Scrofula, Scurvy, Spinal Complaint, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Syphilis, Suppression of the Menses, Tic Douloureux, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Prostration of the Nervous System, General Debility, &c., &c.

It operates upon all the secretions and excretions, producing a gradual change in the fluids of the system, renovating the blood and freeing it from all impurities, and is in fact the

GREAT HANDMAID OF NATURE,

in renovating and invigorating the human system. Its restorative powers are immediately perceived by the patient, whose hopes are inspired at once by the beneficial effects of the remedy, and the Proprietors assure the public that its certainty and power in removing disease, and its efficacy as a

PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD,

entitle it to the entire confidence of the afflicted. It combines all the properties of the most powerful alteratives, with a mildness of operation peculiar to itself, and possessed by no other remedy. It is also a valuable Tonic, and an excellent remedy for removing those languid feelings, which, although indescribable, are fully understood and felt by multitudes at the approach of Spring.

THE COMPOUND SARSAPARILLA

is a combination of vegetable remedies, of known and acknowledged power in the removal of those diseases for which they are designed, and as such, they have the unqualified approbation of many eminent Physicians of the present century, whose knowledge of diseases and remedies entitles their opinions to the entire confidence of the public. It has performed many distinguished cures, in cases which had baffled the skill of eminent Physicians, and in which many celebrated remedies had proved powerless.

ALTERATIVE MEDICINES

ought to produce their effects very slowly and gradually upon the system, scarcely causing any cathartic effect, except in those cases in which there is manifestly a vitiated state of the blood, and even then the medicine should not be used in quantities sufficient to produce more than a gently laxative effect. Such remedies as act speedily and powerfully upon the system, invariably do violence to the laws of nature; and yet, many of the Syrups in use are calculated to operate powerfully, and some of them are positively drastic. It is well known to scientific men, that those vessels

that are stimulated to an over-discharge of fluids in a given time invariably sink to a state of torpor, and there is a corresponding diminution of the secretions, until sufficient time has elapsed for a reparation of the loss. This accounts for the fact that purgative medicines are so frequently followed by constipation.

THE COMPOUND SARSAPARILLA

accomplishes all that can be accomplished by any other alterative or cathartic medicine, without disordering the stomach or inflaming the bowels, by simply stimulating the secretory glands to a healthy action, producing a degree of relaxation just sufficient to remove the hardened feces from the cells of the colon, which are frequently retained after the use of powerful purgatives.

This Syrup, while it is sufficiently powerful to produce any degree of *catharsis* which is requisite, contains at the same time a Tonic and invigorating property, exactly adapted to restore patients laboring under general debility and prostration of the nervous system. This is a most important property, and in this respect, the Compound Sarsaparilla has no competitor.

IN THE APPROPRIATE BLENDING OF MEDICINES

lies the great art of the Pharmaceutist. It is a fact, abundantly proved by experience, that powerful remedies become milder by combination, without losing any of their specific effects. This statement is in perfect accordance with sound physiology. Cathartic and alterative medicines act on different parts of the alimentary canal and organs secreting into it. If several such medicines are administered at the same time, each in a diminished dose, it is obvious to every reflecting mind that the combined alterative or cathartic effect of all will be experienced; while the irritation being feeble in each part affected, and diffused over a large space, will be less sensible to the patient and will more readily subside. In the Compound Sarsaparilla, all the active ingredients are associated together in proportions corresponding with their respective doses, so that an excess of any one ingredient is guarded against, and violent irritation from this cause prevented.

THE COMPOUND SARSAPARILLA

is a combination of a very considerable number of ingredients, notwithstanding the doctrine has been advanced that a COMPOUND SYRUP is worthless.

The Proprietors wish to call the attention of *invalids*, with whom alone they have to do in this preparation, to a very important principle in medicine, laid down by the justly celebrated SIR BENJAMIN BRODIE: "That where a medicine is compounded of a large number of ingredients, the diseased organs of the system will appropriate to their own use and relief, by a law of the animal economy, such articles as are adapted to restore them to their nor-

mal state, while the remaining ones pass off like other substances which are received into the system."

The Compound Sarsaparilla is such a blending of ingredients, of a perfectly harmless character, as impart to them great power in removing all derangements of the liver and secreting organs belonging to the digestive apparatus, rousing the stomach and intestines into healthy and vigorous action, and bringing all the functions of the diseased organs into complete harmony. Its operation is performed upon the blood, rendering it healthy and pure, and at the same time it invigorates the powers of nature, enabling the vital principle to perform a permanent cure.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the Boston Weekly Journal.

It is universally acknowledged that Sarsaparilla is one of the most valuable articles of the Materia Medica. By a course of experiments in the preparation of this article, in combination with several others of great value in purifying the blood, B. O. & G. C. Wilson, Botanic Druggists, of this city, have discovered a mode of obtaining all their medicinal properties, so that the compound will neither freeze nor ferment in any climate without employing alcohol in any of its forms to preserve it. When it is considered that alcohol enters largely into all other preparations of Sarsaparilla, and that it counteracts, in many cases, the good effects of the medicine, and positively prevents many patients from using it at all, it will readily be conceded that such a preparation cannot fail of meeting with a most extensive sale. Alcohol is decidedly injurious in many diseases, not necessary in any, and detrimental to all.

From the Olive Branch.

Sarsaparilla has become one of the most popular remedies, if not the most popular one known at the present day, for purifying the blood and for the removal of a very wide range of chronic as well as many acute diseases. It is well known that alcohol, which is an ingredient in all the preparations of Sarsaparilla heretofore used, very greatly diminishes its medicinal effects, and consequently, makers and venders of the article have spent much time and money in experimenting, with a view to discover some mode of extracting the properties of the root and of preserving the preparation without the employment of alcohol. The fortunate discoverers of this process are B. O. & G. C. Wilson, Botanic Druggists, of this city. We learn that the calls for the article are numerous, and that they have made arrangements on a magnificent scale to place it within the reach of every invalid in the country.

From the Evening Traveller.

It is seldom that we feel justified in saying anything in our columns in favor of patent medicines. A new remedy, and one of great value, has recently been brought before the public by B. O. & G. C. Wilson, No. 18 Central St., which, aside from any thing we may say in its favor, will in a short time, in consequence of its intrinsic merits, win its way to public patronage. It is a Sarsaparilla syrup, in a highly concentrated state, *without alcohol*. Aside from this consideration, which is one of great importance to the invalid, we learn from those who have used it, that it is stronger and better as a purifier of the blood than any other preparation in use, and greatly to be preferred. Some signal cures have been effected by it in obstinate diseases of long standing, in which other similar preparations proved powerless.

From the New England Farmer.

We urge upon our readers a careful perusal of the advertisement of B. O. & G. C. Wilson, which will be found in our paper to-day. The preparations of Sarsaparilla have become deservedly popular, in consequence of their great efficacy in purifying the blood and in the removal of chronic diseases. The distinguishing feature of this Syrup is its mode of preparation *without alcohol*. We advise the invalid, if he would obtain the worth of his money, to give it a trial. It is needless for us to say that alcohol not only protracts, but also actually originates many of those diseases which the medicine, a component part of which is alcohol, is designed to cure. It is the opinion of physicians, that one bottle of Sarsaparilla prepared *without alcohol*, will accomplish more towards the restoration of the patient than three manufactured in the usual manner.

B. O. & G. C. WILSON'S CHERRY BITTERS.

FOR

Jaundice, Indigestion, Faintness at the Stomach, Liver Complaint, Headach, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Piles, Palpitation of the Heart, &c.

The Wild Cherry is justly reckoned among the most valuable of our indigenous remedies. It unites with a tonic power the property of calming irritation and diminishing nervous excitability, and, consequently, is admirably adapted to the treatment of diseases in which a debilitated condition of the stomach, or of the system, is united with general or local irritation. Its properties are universally known and its virtues widely acknowledged. The Proprietors of the Cherry Bitters deem it proper to enumerate some of the diseases which they have proved eminently successful in relieving.

IN JAUNDICE,

when the yellow color begins to diffuse itself over the white of the eyes and nails of the fingers; when the urine becomes high colored, depositing a brick dust sediment; when the stools change from their natural color to a whitish or gray appearance; when the skin becomes dry; the patient may be assured that he is laboring under Jaundice. If he allow the disease to advance, by neglecting the appropriate means to arrest its progress, the yellow tinge becomes deeper; all the secretions become affected with the yellow color of the bile; the saliva becomes yellow and bitter; the urine appears of a deep yellow and almost black; the blood acquires a tendency to putrefaction; hemorrhage takes place from different parts of the body, and the patient dies of apoplexy, or of dropsy. No remedy has been more successful in this troublesome disease than the Cherry Bitters. They increase the appetite and give tone to the digestive organs; the stools become more copious and more easily procured; the urine assumes its natural color; the dull, sleepy feelings usually experienced by the patient pass off, the mind becomes buoyant and cheerful and the health is restored.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.

At the commencement of this disease, the appetite is variable, frequently weak, and sometimes it entirely fails; the patient is troubled with flatulency, distention of the stomach, acid eructations and colic pains; the mind becomes depressed and languid; the tongue covered with a white fur, the bowels frequently obstinately constipated; the whole system languid, especially during the process of digestion; and there is a constant uneasy feeling at the stomach. Sometimes the appetite is morbidly craving; but if it be indulged, the patient becomes greatly oppressed, and suffers severe pains after eating. If the disease is suffered to advance, the pulse becomes tense, the epigastrium tender to the touch; the mind irritable, disconsolate and gloomy. The colic pains are more frequent and severe some time after eating; the bowels irregular, being sometimes constipated; at others affected with diarrhoea, during which portions of food are occasionally passed off in an undigested state; the stools vary in color, consistence and character. The body at this stage of the disease begins to become emaciated; the strength fails; the epigastric distress becomes painfully severe and constant; the countenance assumes a sallow and haggard appearance; the patient is unable to repose upon the left side; the skin becomes dry and shrivelled, and there is usually a morbid sensibility to low temperature.

Among the sympathetic affections of indigestion, severe headache is the most constant and annoying. There is also sometimes pain in the eyeballs, imperfect vision, with small black specks floating before the eyes, ringing in the ears and palpitation. If the disease is not checked, it terminates frequently in organic affections of the liver, lungs or heart, and the patient dies.

The patient should take the alarm at the very first approach of the symptoms here enumerated, and meet them with a prompt and effectual remedy. The first indication of the cure is to *restore the tone of the stomach*. There is no remedy so effectual to accomplish this object as the Cherry Bitters. The tonic powers of the remedy render it peculiarly appropriate in this stage of dyspepsia. If taken according to the directions, its tonic and invigorating effects are immediately perceived, and the patient rallies at once under its influence. The bitters are also gently laxative, obviating the costiveness and rousing the liver from its torpidity, and enabling it to perform its functions properly, and causing the secretion of a sufficient quantity of healthy bile to keep up a regular or peristaltic motion of the intestines. The Cherry Bitters produce, in the first place, a gently stimulating effect upon the stomach, while, at the same time, they cleanse and impart tone and energy to it, without causing that debility which usually follows other preparations, and have cured a great number of cases of dyspepsia and indigestion without the aid of any other remedies.

A gentleman, says one of our correspondents, had been severely afflicted for many years with dyspepsia in its most distressing forms. He was troubled with obstinate constipation, going frequently from seven to ten days without an evacuation from the bowels. About two hours after eating, he was seized with severe pain in the stomach; he was unable to eat any thing except a small quantity of dry cracker, or toasted bread; had become greatly emaciated; was gloomy, despondent, and at times nearly deranged; was troubled occasionally with an almost total loss of vision, followed with distressing headach; had employed several eminent physicians without receiving the least benefit, and had despaired of ever obtaining any relief. At the suggestion of a friend, he was induced to try the Cherry Bitters. He had no confidence in them, but tried them out of respect to his friend, who had furnished the medicine gratuitously. He had been troubled with a faint, sinking feeling at his stomach, which was exceedingly distressing. This was immediately removed by the bitters, and the patient began to hope for recovery. In the daily use of the medicine, one after another of the symptoms of the disease gave way, and in a few weeks he was completely restored. As a matter of course, he became a strong advocate for the Cherry Bitters.

The same correspondent says that a lady had for several years been afflicted with weakness and general debility of the system, attended with some cough, pain in the right side and shoulder, dizziness, drowsiness, a great aversion to any kind of activity, deeming it a severe task even to go across the room. She had resorted to her family physician in the first place, but he failed to relieve her. She was a lady of a strong mind and highly cultivated, but like many other such persons, in her affliction, she resorted to a great variety of the advertised remedies of the day, and still derived no benefit from any thing which she had taken. A niece of hers was then taking the Cherry Bitters. Their complaints were similar. She found herself gradually recovering, and divided the bottle which she was then using from, with her aunt. A gradual change for the better was the immediate result, and in the use of three or four bottles of the bitters she was completely restored. Through the influence of these individuals, the Cherry Bitters have been introduced into a great many families. They are deservedly popular and cannot fail to come into very general use.

Their virtues have also been tested in many severe and distressing cases of piles, for which complaint it is a valuable remedy. This is a disease which ought to receive attention immediately after it makes its appearance. The pain and inconvenience attending it are very great, aside from the fact, that if allowed to continue without any check, a considerable degree of inflammation ensues, which sometimes proceeds to suppuration, terminating in that most uncomfortable and disagreeable of all complaints, a sinuous ulcer, or fistula.

There are many remedies resorted to for the cure of this disease, but there is no one in which more reliance can be placed, than in the Cherry Bitters. They correct, at once, the morbid or acrid secretion from the liver, which, in the opinion of many physicians, causes that state of the bowels which brings on the complaint. They immediately obviate the costiveness which generally attends the disease, by their mild laxative effect, without causing any irritation, a very important indication, which the Cherry Bitters is so well adapted to fulfil. They promise great benefit to the impaired and disordered system, being prepared with a direct view to a proper action on the alimentary canal, cleansing it from all impurities, promoting regular evacuations at proper periods, and thus invigorating the system and restoring all its functions to a normal state.

Languor, nausea, dizziness, headache, and a host of similar diseases are removed most effectually by the Cherry Bitters. As a

SPRING MEDICINE

they have no equal. There is a peculiar state of the system, which is experienced by almost the entire community, in passing from the chills of winter to the debilitating action of the heat of spring and summer,—there is a lassitude,—an aversion to active exercise,—a dull, languid, heavy feeling, which can with difficulty be described, but which is perfectly understood. The bitters remove all these unpleasant feelings at once ; invigorate the powers of nature ; give elasticity and cheerfulness to the mind ; increased and healthy action to the circulation, and impart strength and vigor to the whole system.

The sedative properties of the cherry render the bitters highly useful in all cases of nervous debility, and they have proved eminently successful in female complaints. As a general tonic in all cases of debility and prostration of the vital powers, they are decidedly superior to any use.

B. O. & G. C. WILSON'S DYSENTERY SYRUP.

AN EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR

CHOLERA,

Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Cholera Infantum, and Bowel
Complaints generally.

Dysentery, Diarrhoea and Bowel Complaints have prevailed so extensively for the last few years, both in the city and country, and have proved fatal in so many cases, that they have come to be considered of a very alarming character. The most fatal forms of these complaints usually occur in autumn, when the nights begin to be cool, after a dry and hot summer. But there is seldom a season in which they do not prevail to a greater or less extent. Diarrhoea is usually preceded by a train of premonitory symptoms, such as a feeling of weight and anxiety about the precordia, loss of appetite, bitter taste, distention and fulness of the abdomen, disturbed sleep, headache, some lassitude and aching pain in the back and slight chills.

Irritation of the mucous membrane of the bowels constitutes the primary morbid condition in diarrhoea, of which increased peristaltic motion and the profuse alvine discharges are the consequences. When the diarrhoea continues long, or assumes a chronic form, the mucous irritation becomes fixed, and unless it is counteracted by an appropriate treatment, gradually passes into a state of chronic inflammation, more especially of the mucous membrane of the colon, and finally terminates in ulceration and other forms of disorganization of this membrane.

It is the opinion of some eminent physicians that if the disease be allowed to continue beyond twelve or thirteen days, it is almost invariably connected with organic derangement of the mucous membrane of the colon. When it continues until the irritation passes successively into chronic inflammation and disorganization of the mucous tissue of the bowels, there will be slight fever, particularly towards evening, and a few hours after eating; the pulse becomes quick, small and frequent; the

skin dry and harsh; the body emaciates more or less rapidly; the feet and legs swell, and occasionally there is a dropsical effusion in the cavity of the abdomen. The patient now experiences severe colic pains after taking food, followed with flatulency and diarrhoeal discharges, and articles of food are frequently passed in the stools in an undigested state. The stools are sometimes slimy, mixed with more or less fecal matter; at others, abundant and watery; occasionally dark, reddish, or whitish, and often contain portions of undigested food.

The causes of this disease are various. The most common are irritatory and indigestible articles of food and drink; acrid and vitiated secretions from the liver and intestinal exhalents; acid generated in the bowels; unripe fruit, &c., &c. At that season of the year when bowel complaints are most prevalent, all the common causes of the disease should be carefully avoided. But if the patient finds himself laboring under any of the symptoms of the disease which we have enumerated, he should lose no time in tampering with remedies of doubtful character, but resort, at once, to such means as have been tried and found adequate to arrest it.

A large number of remedies have been advertised for the cure of diarrhoea and bowel complaints. Some of them have been extensively advertised and widely circulated; but in a great variety of cases, in which these boasted remedies have failed, the Dysentery Syrup has triumphed, and thus established its superiority over all other remedies.

The Proprietors would enjoin upon the patient the importance of resorting to it without delay, the disease being so much more easily arrested in its forming stages. It corrects, at once, those acrid and vitiated secretions from the liver, upon which the disease so often depends, neutralizes the acidity of the bowels; and its influence pervades every portion of the system, establishing a healthy action of all the secretions, giving tone to the stomach and bowels, and restoring all the diseased and debilitated organs of the system to a normal state.

It is a remedy of astonishing power, exercising greater control over diseases of the bowels than any other medicine ever before offered to the public. On this point the Proprietors speak with great confidence, having witnessed, in hundreds of cases, its complete triumph over the most obstinate cases which have ever occurred in this community. The patient should be sure to inquire for B. O. & G. C. WILSON'S DYSENTERY SYRUP, as there are a great many worthless imitations in the market, and not allow himself to be *put off with any thing else*. The medicine is not genuine unless the names of the Proprietors are blown in the bottle.

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